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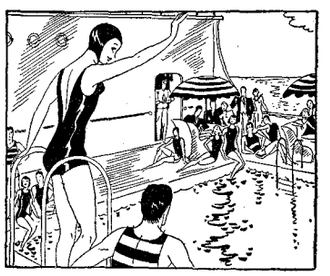
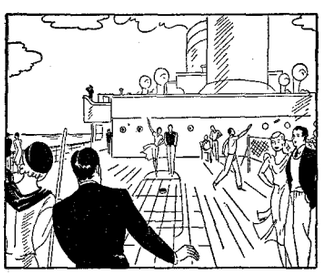


These Panama Pacific liners are even bigger than I thought! BIG enough for two outdoor pools—built right in the deck. It takes huge size for something like that!



This sun deck is BIG enough for all sorts of zestful sport. Deck tennis . . . shuffleboard . . . quoits—they're all much more fun on a really BIG deck!

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The Literary Digest

for April 7, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 14

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

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To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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adagio dancing.—"D. R.," Loomis, N. Y. —*Adagio*—pronounced *a-da'jo*, first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in art, *o* as in *obey*—is a musical term and means "slow." *Adagio dancing* merely means "slow dancing."

burned, burnt.—"W. P. G.," Elmhurst, N. Y.—The distinction between these words, either in the past tense or in the past participle, is indefinite. As a participial adjective, *burnt* is more commonly employed; but in the formation of the perfect tense, *have burned* is in the ascendency. Accordingly "*burnt-out* lamps" is in general usage; but, "the lamps *have burned* out." There is no reason, beyond a vague sense of euphony, that can account for these selections, and the indiscriminate usage dates back into Middle English.

carry, use, wear.—"H. P.," New York City.—One says "to *carry* an umbrella," for the verb *wear* applies to articles that are actually attached to the person. One *wears* a sword, for instance, for it is attached to the person. One *uses* an umbrella when it is employed as a shelter from sun, rain, or snow; otherwise, it is simply *carried*.

noise, loudest.—" M. H. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The *loudest noise* the world ever heard is thought to have been the explosion of the volcano of Krakatau in 1883. The noise was heard 3,000 miles away, and probably equaled 180 or 190 decibles. Krakatau is situated on the island of Krakatau in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra, Malay Archipelago.

spectacles.—"B. M. L.," Cambridge, Mass.—*Spectacles* are believed to have been invented during the 13th century. The invention is attributed by some to Alessandro di Spina, a Florentine monk, tho others attribute it to Roger Bacon. *Bifocal glasses* were the invention of Benjamin Franklin.

stanch, staunch.—"W. H. B.," Salt Lake City, Utah.—The spelling *stanch* is preferred for verb, adjective, and noun in the United States, and is so recorded by all of the dictionaries published in this country. In England, altho *stanch* is preferred for the verb and noun, and was the prevalent spelling for the adjective until the end of the 17th century, the adjective is now spelled *staunch* by preference. The dictionaries do not regard *staunch* as erroneous, but merely indicate that *stanch* is the preferred American form. The matter of simplified spelling does not enter into consideration.

wild game.—"E. G. K.," St. Paul, Minn. —The word *game* is defined as "wild animals collectively, or any wild animal hunted or taken for sport or for its meat or fur." Hence, *wild game* is redundant. *Game* alone is sufficiently expressive.

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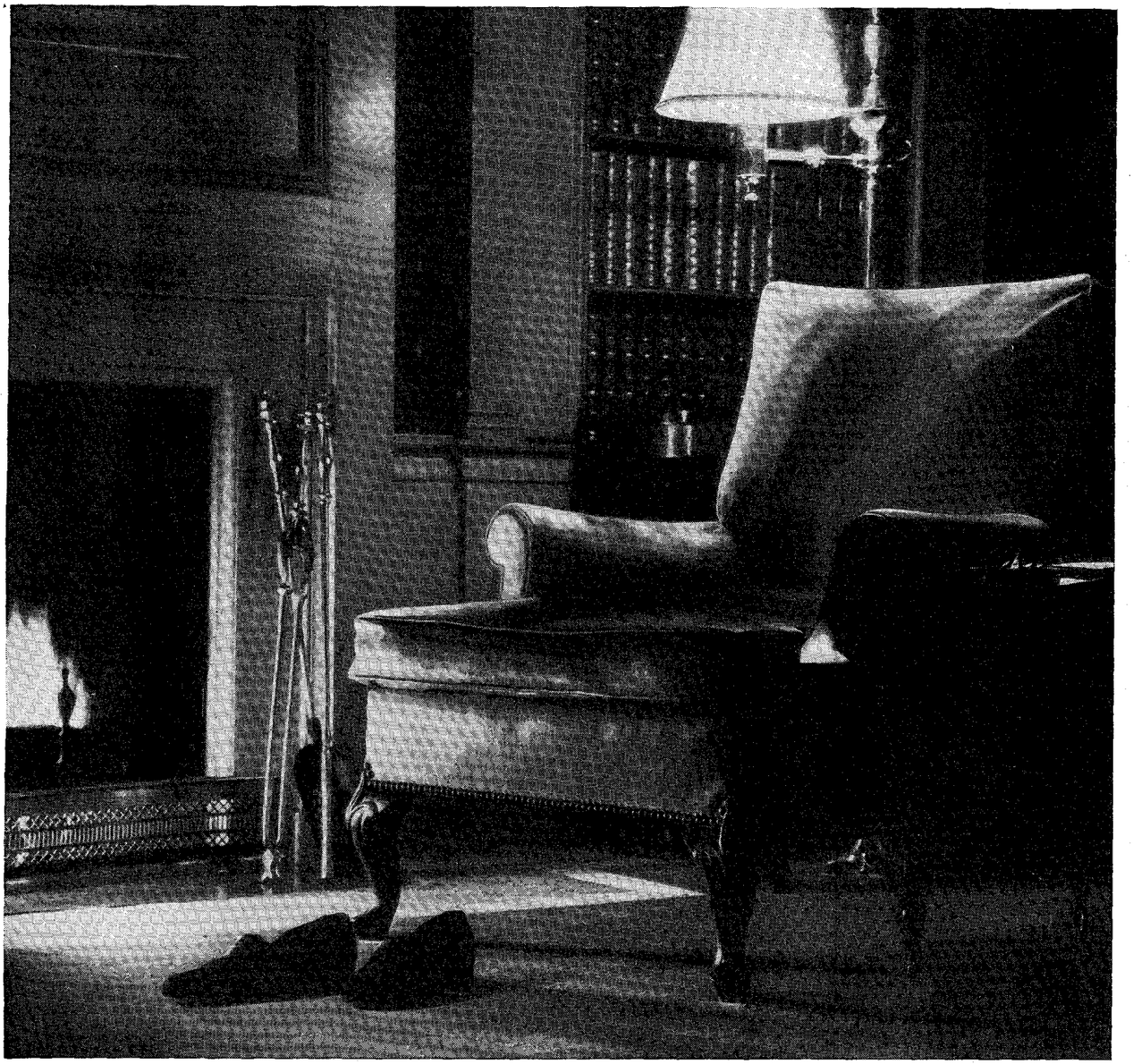

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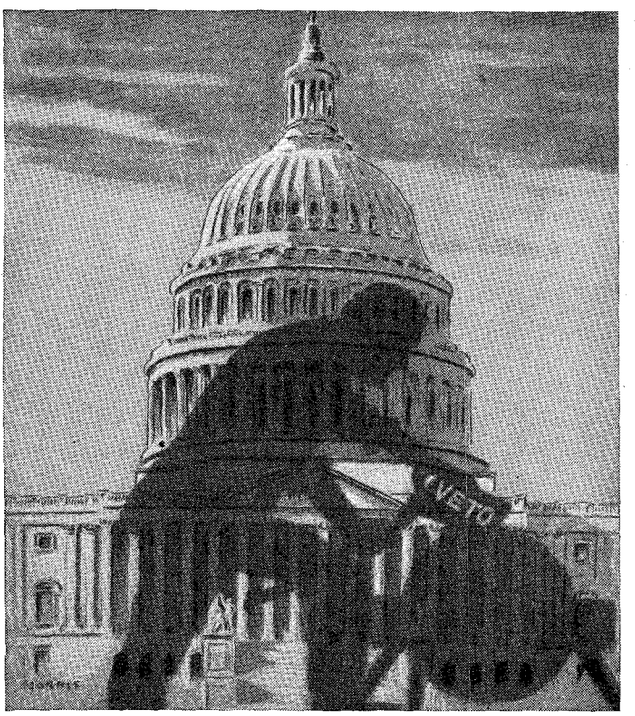
NEW YORK The Literary Digest April 7, 1934

New Tests for Roosevelt Leadership

Far-Reaching and Constructive Recovery Policies Continue Regardless of Congressional Action on Independent Offices Bill

STINGING defeat fell close on the heels of gratifying triumph as President Roosevelt left Washington for his fishing excursion off the Florida coast. The settlement of the automobile strike had been widely acclaimed as an exercise of Presidential statesmanship which removed the most dangerous threat to continued recovery. Then both House and Senate decisively over-rode the President's veto of the bill increasing veterans' compensation and Federal employees' pay. This endangered the President's budgetary program and seemed to shatter the President's hitherto unshaken hold over Congress.

While these two striking events have monopolized headlines and have led to many thoughtful attempts to re-estimate the nature and extent of Roosevelt leadership throughout the nation, they do not complete the picture. It is necessary to fill in the background of constructive developments of the past week in the carrying out of recovery policies in Washington and of the reaction of the business and industrial world to the effectiveness of the recovery program.



Drawn for *The Literary Digest* by W. C. Morris

The Ax Was Not Sharp Enough

1.—The Overridden Veto

One of the strongest lobbies that ever operated in Washington had been fighting tooth and nail to secure the enactment of the Independent Offices bill carrying in addition to previous budgetary requirements, $228,000,000 for additional payments to World War veterans and Spanish War veterans and restoring to Federal employees, including members of Congress, two-thirds of the 15 per cent. salary cut made under the Economy Act. After this passed both Houses, President Roosevelt countered with his first major legislative veto. He argued vigorously that the elimination of the savings under the Economy Act weakened "one of the principal pillars of national recovery," made it almost impossible to balance the budget and violated the principle that special aid should not be given to veterans not directly disabled in the war and not actually in need of relief.

The House at once over-rode the veto, 310 to 72 and the next day the Senate did the same, 63 to 27. The majority vote included practically the entire Republican membership in each case and a large number of hitherto regular Democrats. It was reported that the President would ask Congress to provide for additional taxes to pay for the millions added to budget expense.

2.—Other Legislation

The President signed the Philippine Bill and the Vinson Bill authorizing naval building up to treaty limits. The House passed the bill giving the President wide discretionary powers over tariff rates, 274 to 11. The Senate passed the bill for compulsory control of the cotton crop with amendments requiring conference with the House. Discussion of the Wagner Labor Board Bill and the Stock Exchange Bill waxed more violent, with the prospect for important changes in each measure.

3.—Labor and Industry

In averting the threatened strike in the automobile industry, President Roosevelt laid down a new principle clarifying Section 7-a of NIRA and providing for a board with final authority to pass on all questions to come up under the settlement. The board was appointed, consisting of three.

Representing labor is Richard L. Byrd, a former soldier, miner, Olympic athlete—second place discus thrower at Stockholm in 1912—and more recently leader of A. F. of L. union activities at Pontiac, Michigan. He is forty-two years old and a native of Indiana.

Representing the manufacturers is Nicholas Kelley, counsel for the Chrysler Corporation, forty-nine-year-old son of the late Florence Kelley, a famous crusader for child labor and social welfare. Mr. Kelley has had important government experience and is both a corporation lawyer and a man of keen sympathy with liberal movements.

The third member, the impartial arbiter, is Dr. Leo Wolman, a foremost expert on labor problems. He is a teacher of and a writer on economics, having lectured at Johns Hopkins, Michigan and Columbia; for more than ten years he has been adviser to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. He is a member of the National Labor Board and chairman of the NRA Labor Advisory Board. He is considered sympathetic with labor but not necessarily with the A. F. of L. He is a man of forty-four, sparse-haired, clear-eyed, slight in stature, studious and reserved in habit.

Considering the personnel of this Board the New York *Herald Tribune* has said: "In a situation in which genuine neutrality is very nearly as unattainable as perpetual motion, it may be as astute a solution as any."

Just before the settlement there had been an increase in wages with the shorter work week established through the automobile industry. Following the settlement, the great steel manufacturers of the country one after another announced wage in-

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creases of 10 per cent., ending with the United States Steel Corporation. The Wrigley Company announced an unemployment insurance plan and General Electric a profit sharing plan.

The long troublesome case of the Budd Company of Philadelphia was settled by a satisfactory compromise. Danger of a great coal strike on the expiration of contract, April 1, was ended when 350,000 soft coal miners in the Appalachian district won a pay rise with the seven-hour day and the five-day week. A statistical service reported that more men were at work and more wages paid in February than in any month since October, 1930.

4.—Recovery Acts

Five oil companies were indicted for code violations. The Administration announced a $1,500,000,000 home renovation and housing program beginning in May. General Johnson outlined a new NRA policy shifting from code making to administration.

5.—Air-mail

Postmaster-General Farley announced a plan for temporary return of air-mails to private corporations, with curtailed schedules and a number of restrictions, bringing from a prominent aviation executive the characterization, "crazy quilt."

6.—Business Conditions

Legislative developments unsettled the stock market but the financial pages were full of favorable developments covering recent weeks, such as increased railroad car loadings and passenger traffic, active Easter retail trade, more orders for heavy steel, improvement in real estate in Chicago, increased deposits in national banks, March income tax receipts above last year, improvement in heavy construction and coal production.

Effect of Motor Settlement

President Roosevelt's successful intervention at Detroit won universal applause as a personal achievement. The episode showed "the Roosevelt technique at its most impressive," in the words of the New Haven *Journal-Courier*. To the Denver *Post* "it was the greatest achievement of his Administration thus far." The Louisville *Times* summed it up this way: "Immediate benefits accrue to the President, protagonist of the drama 'Recovery'; to the public, which can not prosper unless recovery proceeds; to the motor industry, which should go ahead under full steam; to the American Federation of Labor, not defeated."

In Detroit the grateful newspapers congratulated the President, the workers, the employers. They all "covered themselves with glory," in a Detroit *News* phrase.

To many observers it appeared that the Roosevelt solution offered a new method of avoiding future labor conflicts. He made industrial history, said the New York *Evening Post*, "by inventing a new technique of collective bargaining." The system, so the St. Louis *Star and Times* thought, "might be called open-shop unionization."

Wide World
Nicholas Kelley

Acme
Richard L. Byrd

© International
Dr. Leo Wolman

Labor Board for the Automobile Industry

It led the Chicago *Daily News* to feel that a new constructive principle in dealing with labor disputes is making headway, containing "by implication, at least, the proposition that questions of the representation of wage-earners shall be settled by some form of election."

At any rate, representatives of both sides declared themselves thoroughly satisfied. Some editors felt that the A. F. of L. made the greater concession. Others thought that labor had won an important point through the better facilities for collective bargaining. The phrase "peace without victory" occurred in several editorials.

If there is a middle ground between the antagonistic forces of capital and labor, "the President's plan offers the best hope yet of its profitable exploration, "in the opinion of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*.

But there has been some feeling that while the immediate trouble has been settled, the President has merely postponed an inevitable clash. It seemed to the Raleigh *News and Observer*, for instance, that the agreement "merely sets up machinery through which continuing suspicion and distrust may find expression." Or, as *The New Republic* characterized it, "not a peace treaty but an armistice."

President's Defeat in Congress

His "first sensational and unqualified defeat," was a typical newspaper characterization of the overriding of the President's veto of the Independent Offices bill. It naturally aroused fears that he would have difficulty in putting through the rest of the Administration's legislative program. But these were partly dispelled by the large majority by which the House passed the Administration tariff measure. Democrats insisted that a vote like that on the Independent Offices bill was in a class by itself and that President Roosevelt was merely going through an experience which was familiar enough to his predecessors. Explanations of the vote emphasized the strength of the veterans' lobby and the fact that every Congressman and a third of the Senate comes up for reelection next fall. Moreover, there seemed to be a feeling that the Administration had sponsored so many huge spending programs for the benefit of various groups that a few millions more for the veterans would not matter much. "Having advocated lavish expenditures on many fronts, the President is not in a favorable position to demand unpopular economies of Congress," is the way the Washington *Post* put it. And then, of course, Republicans welcomed the opportunity to put the President in a hole.

And it is possible that certain recent events may have loosened the President's grip on Congress. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* expressed that thought, "the myth of infallibility which was given birth at the time of the banking crisis last year, seems to have been definitely punctured by the almost incredible mishandling of the air-mail issue."

Careful reflection, however, indicates that if anything the President is more popular throughout the country than ever, that there is something in a bonus bill that moves in a mysterious way over the legislative mind, and may have no particular effect on its attitude toward other legislation. Editorial criticism of Congress was widespread and vigorous. This from the Boston *Transcript* was representative of conservative press reaction:

"The failure to sustain Mr. Roosevelt's veto was not merely a defeat of the President. It was a defeat of the country, a cold ignorant and selfish disregarding of the urgent necessity to protect the Treasury from permanent burdens of payment too heavy for its current income to bear and too heavy to be borne in the future."

Why will members of Congress vote to override "a President who to such a large extent has commanded the confidence of the country?" David Lawrence has suggested an answer:

"Under our system the negative votes, which are actively concentrated by groups, are apt to swing the balance of power and in a year when the President himself is not running it is difficult to translate Presidential support as readily as in a year when he is on the ticket.

"The incident teaches that the President will have to build up a considerable public sentiment against spending and extravagance before he will be able to keep the Congress from threatening the budget again and again."

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Wall Street Eyes Proposed Exchange Law Askance

But Proponents of Measure Declare It to Be a Method of Eliminating Forever the Abuses Which Preceded and Followed Crash of 1929—President Favors It

WITH Wall Street excited to the highest pitch since the crash of 1929 as the Fletcher-Rayburn Stock Exchange Regulation Bill moved toward a Congressional decision, the country last week weighed the mass of opinion for and against the measure expressed during weeks of hearings.

Revised tho it was, with many of the original restrictions removed or liberalized, the new bill nevertheless ran into a storm of criticism accompanied by warnings of disastrous consequences, not only to the securities exchanges and their employees, but to the owners of securities and the country at large.

On the other hand, proponents of the legislation declared that here was the way to eliminate forever the abuses that preceded and followed the crash, and President Roosevelt himself held that "it seems to meet the minimum requirements."

Objectives of the bill, as outlined by Governor Eugene R. Black of the Federal Reserve Board in announcing that the board approved its purposes, are:

"1. To regulate national securities exchanges to the end that they may operate under fair practises only.

"2. That speculation be properly curbed and dishonest speculation be eliminated.

"3. That exchange credit be properly restrained and the undue use of credit in speculation be prevented.

"4. That necessary penalties be enacted to guarantee the accomplishment of these purposes."

Leads Opposition

Leading the opposition, Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, warned of the disaster he saw in the bill and proposed certain amendments.

"I am entirely in accord," he told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, "with the thought that great speculative excesses are an economic evil and that they can and should be prevented.

"I am not in accord with the thought that the speculative excesses of 1929 and preceding years were to a material extent caused by or due to our stock exchanges or the way in which they were operated. I am not in accord with the thought that the stock market panic of 1929 was the cause instead of one of the earlier results of the industrial depression.

"I do not believe that the use of credit in connection with forward commitments, whether in the purchase of securities, of commodities or of homes, or in the sowing of crops in the expectation of harvest can be otherwise than beneficial when wisely and reasonably employed. I am not in accord with the provisions of this bill which seem designed to punish stock exchanges for imaginary offenses, nor am I in accord with those provisions which would throttle industry, contract credit, diminish the liquidity of securities and postpone the return of prosperity."

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Extra! Extra! Sucker Bites Shark!

—Herblock in the Providence *News-Tribune*

But the measure found favor with the President. While Wall Street saw itself being turned into a "deserted village" and thousands of employees, fearing the loss of their jobs, joined to protest against the bill, Mr. Roosevelt issued a sharp statement. He said that "a more definite and more highly organized drive is being made against effective legislation" for Federal supervision of national traffic in securities "than against any similar recommendation made by me during the past year. Letters and telegrams bearing all the earmarks of origin at some common source are pouring in to the White House and the Congress.

"The people of this country are," he added, "in overwhelming majority, fully aware of the fact that unregulated speculation in securities and commodities was one of the most important contributing factors in the artificial and unwarranted 'boom' which had so much to do with the terrible conditions of the years following 1929." He was certain that the country as a whole "will not be satisfied with legislation unless such legislation has teeth in it" and he outlined the two principal objectives as follows:

"First, the requirement of what is known as margins so high that speculation, even as it exists today, will of necessity be drastically curtailed; and

"Second, that the Government be given such definite powers of supervision over exchanges that the Government itself will be able to correct abuses which may arise in the future."

The new measure, introduced in the House by Representative Sam Rayburn, Democrat of Texas, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee, represented substantial concessions to critics while still providing for strict control of exchanges. It was, of course, subject to further changes.

Administration of the act would be under the Federal Trade Commission, but the Federal Reserve Board would have control of credit operations.

Loans now outstanding are exempt from margin restrictions until January 31, 1939—this in view of the charge that the old bill would have precipitated widespread deflation.

Another concession was to exclude banks from the definitions of "broker" and "dealer," in line with the warnings of those who saw "harmful deflation" in the application of margin requirements to bank loans on collateral security.

Definite Restrictions

"The marginal requirements set forth in the bill for application to brokers," according to Albert L. Warner of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "are modified but definite and similar restrictions are maintained.

"In line with the certain added degree of flexibility in the revised bill the Federal Reserve Board is given power to raise and lower the margin limits.

"Some liberalization is accorded to the restrictions on brokers with regard to borrowings and the employment of their business capital in carrying securities for themselves.

"Liability for circulating misleading information is made more limited and the punitive damages are largely eliminated.

"The odd-lot business is continued and the segregation of brokers and dealers is relaxed."

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New York's Governor Challenges Public Utilities

WHILE the country was watching the battle of New York's Governor Herbert H. Lehman to force through legislation for more strict regulation of the utility companies, a surprize was sprung at Washington last week in the form of charges that a New York State Senator had accepted "expenses" from utility interests and done "work" in their behalf.

Letters filed with the Federal Trade Commission in its continuing investigation of the "power trust" alleged that Senator Warren T. Thayer, Republican of Chateaugay, while chairman of the State Senate's Committee on Public Service six or seven years ago, wrote to the Associated Gas and Electric Company:

"I hope my work during the last session was satisfactory to your company, not so much for the new legislation enacted, but from the fact that many detrimental bills which were introduced we were able to kill in my committee."

The expenses referred to had to do with village elections in which municipal ownership of utility developments was an issue.

Disclosure Follows Fight

This disclosure, sensational in itself, attracted greater attention since it came soon after Governor Lehman had carried his fight to the people through a radio appeal, and followed, within twenty-four hours, the radio reply made by Floyd L. Carlisle, chairman of the Niagara Hudson Power Company and of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

Asserting that he did not "know or understand the reasons which impelled the Legislature last year to ignore or defeat the recommendations I made," Governor Lehman went on to draw this picture of the utility setup in his State:

"Large systems have been constructed by layer and layer of corporations; at the top of the pyramid a gigantic holding company; at the bottom, in some cases ten layers below, the operating companies that are actually rendering the service to the people of the State.

"The integral parts of these large systems are intertwined by interlocking control. The people of this State know about these large holding companies; they know how they operate. Moreover, they are familiar with the improper activities of certain of them. They may not know, however, that these enormous and powerful holding companies are not under any effective control or jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission, the State regulatory agency.

"The growth of these holding companies has made more difficult the regulation of public utility service in this State and in some cases has completely nullified the provisions of existing law and actions of the Public Service Commission, both intended to protect and safeguard the interests of the consuming public."

Opposition of the utility companies, the Governor said, has concentrated on three bills:

"1—A bill authorizing the commission to fix temporary rates with little delay.

"2—A bill by which the commission can assess against a utility such portion of its expenses as is reasonably attributable to a necessary investigation, valuation or revaluation of that public utility.

"3—A bill which will permit municipalities to furnish gas and electric services to its residents after a referendum by the people."

Underwood Studios

Governor Lehman F. L. Carlisle

Central Figures in Utilities Fight

Other points he made were:

"Their attitude has continuously and invariably been one of opposition and obstruction.

"They are carrying on a concerted effort to frighten the small and frequently uninformed investor.

Can Stand Expense

"They are in a position to engage without limit of expense, the best lawyers, accountants and engineers to present and fight for their case. Their expenses are charged against operating costs and thus made part of the rate base."

Welcoming the "public nature of this discussion," Mr. Carlisle said that "we ask for no consideration except common fairness, good sense and ordinary justice. We are not trying to influence any one unfairly. We are not trying to frighten people or exaggerate what we regard to be the truth."

Turning to the question of municipal ownership, he said he believed that people who had invested money in utilities "were justified in assuming that the State itself would not seek to destroy them or that the State itself would not compete with them or permit its municipalities to so compete or so destroy."

Before a municipality embarks upon utility ownership, some competent State authority should investigate and approve, he said. "Only in this way can the citizen of a municipality be protected from improvident and reckless expenditures in carrying out a plan based on aroused passions rather than on sound engineering principles."

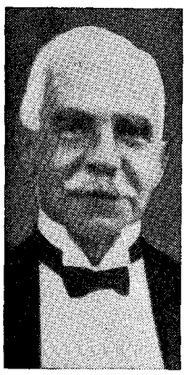
"In our judgment," Mr. Carlisle added, "this municipal bill can and would, in time completely destroy every honest dollar invested in gas and electric properties in this State." Defending holding companies, he said:

"Holding companies perform honest and useful purposes, particularly in supplying the equity capital for operating companies, which in most cases could not otherwise obtain it." Growth of population and uses for electricity constantly require new capital.

Romance, and Otto H. Kahn

As a Medici and protector of a Michelangelo or a Benvenuto Cellini, Otto H. Kahn would have been in his element. As it was he managed to combine the culture of high art with high mastery in Wall Street.

"If business isn't romantic it isn't worth a damn," he once declared in the hearing of a New York *Times* writer.



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Otto H. Kahn

He made it romantic. Chroniclers of his sudden and peaceful death on March 29 in the banking establishment of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, of which he was the dominant partner, treated his career as one of divided eminence between finance and art patronage, and the latter got most of the space.

"No business I have ever conducted," he said once, "has brought me dividends comparable to the satisfaction I have in working for the advancement of art."

"Altho for almost half a lifetime the veritable Maecenas of the Metropolitan Opera House, his own private attitude toward the heavier style of grand opera is a subject of piquant doubt.

"Secretly, or perhaps not so secretly, he was rather bored by grand opera," confided Gilbert Gabriel in the New York *American*. "He had plans at one time for founding an American Opera Comique, something entirely purged of pomp and stuffiness, where lighter works could be sung and heard with all the pleasure which lighter works deserve. This same rebellious playfulness was the spring of Mr. Kahn's interest in so many new painters, new publishers, new magazines."

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The Supreme Court—Nine Mortal Men

Misty, Omniscient, Living in an Intellectual Super-World, the Slow, Awe-Inspiring, Black-Robed Procession Proves to Be Made Up of Warm, Vital Human Beings

By Theodore C. Wallen

BY far the most majestic branch of the Government of the United States is the Supreme Court. The House of Representatives is too much like a town-meeting to be impressive; the Senate rarely is august, and then only when matters of the utmost gravity are before it and its best intellects are leading the debate. The tremendous power and dignity of the Presidency have never hidden the fact that the occupant of the office is always a human being who, like other men, is a mixture of abilities and foibles plus those personal peculiarities of which legends are made. In fact, most of our Presidents have thought it vitally important to prove that they had attractive personalities and warm human qualities. When they have lacked them, their secretaries have devoted their energies to building up fictitious pictures of men who loved their grandchildren, or dogs.

Majesty and Insulation

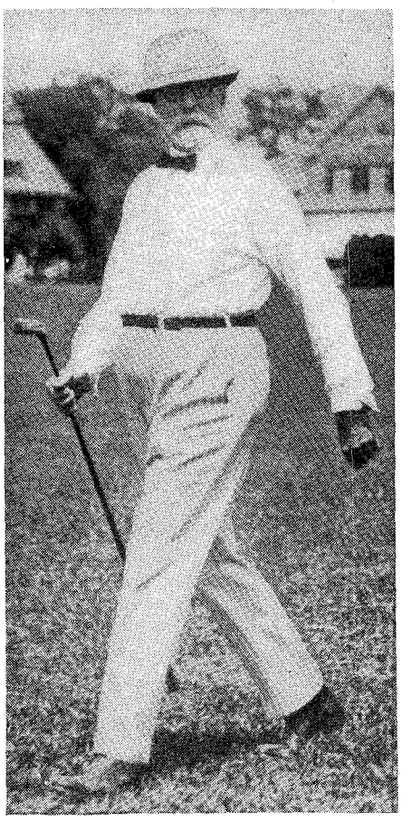
But the Supreme Court of the United States is surrounded with majesty and insulation. Its members are misty, omniscient, half-deified figures, living in an intellectual super-world. The sessions of the court are awe-inspiring—the slow procession of black-robed, white-haired men to the high-back chairs behind the bench in the small, hushed chamber in the Capitol, and the deliberate unperturbed procedure as they read opinions or listen to arguments.

The magnificent, luminous head of Justice Holmes is no longer present, but the nine members of the court sitting on their dais must impress even the most cynical and light-hearted observers. Even Washington newspapermen who address Senators by their first names and who see successive Presidents too intimately ever to stand in awe of them, feel an instinctive hesitation about approaching a member of the United States Supreme Court.

It is true that there is seldom a matter of news interest on which it would be proper to approach a member of the highest tribunal—but that in itself is an indication of the degree to which the Supreme Court has been separated from the public and endowed with the atmosphere of sanctity.

Yet, as a matter of cold fact, the public should know as much about these nine men as about any others in the Government—perhaps more, for over a long period of years the Court has assumed the right (there being no direct constitutional authority) to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional, and so, at critical moments, it has had and may again have an influence on the course of the nation's history paramount to that of the President and Congress.

Despite the atmosphere surrounding them, the nine members of the Supreme Court are human beings, who are married or single, who play golf or ride horses, and who are subject to colds, headaches, liver trouble, indigestion, and all the other physical ailments which affect the judgments of ordinary human beings. All of them are bound to some extent by views and prejudices formed in their younger days. Most



Wide World

Chief Justice Hughes, a golfer

of them played active parts in private or public life before going on the bench. Not all of them were renowned for their legal learning before they were selected for the highest court. And several of them had a long schooling in partisan politics.

All of Ripe Age

The one characteristic that all nine justices of the present court have in common is a ripe age. Justice Roberts, the "baby" of the court, will be fifty-nine in May; he is almost seven years older than President Roosevelt. Justice Brandeis, who will be seventy-eight in November, is the eldest. Justice Van Devanter is seventy-five; Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Sutherland and McReynolds are seventy-two; Justice Butler is sixty-eight; Justice Cardozo is sixty-four; and Justice Stone will be sixty-two in October.

Six of the nine justices are Republicans and three are Democrats, if Justice Brandeis is included in the Democratic category. (Appointed by Wilson, he has been more definitely marked as a liberal, than as a member of either major party.) Of the nine, only Cardozo and Butler have passed their entire public careers on the bench, and Butler had had no experience as a Judge before he was made a member of the Supreme Court. Hughes, Van Devanter, Sutherland, McReynolds, and Stone have all held important elective or appointive offices identified with their respective parties. Roberts and Brandeis rendered important public services before going on the bench but they were not related to partisan politics.

Alinement Varies

Neither party background nor age is a guide to the fundamental viewpoints of these nine men. The alinement of the court varies, of course, with the issue, but on the grave economic questions which lead to the most momentous of the court's decisions, there are nearly always three definitely liberal justices, four immovably conservative justices, and two who swing back and forth.

The three consistent liberals are: Brandeis, Liberal or Democrat, appointed by Wilson. Stone, Republican, appointed by Coolidge. Cardozo, Democrat, appointed by Hoover.

The four consistently conservative judges are: Van Devanter, Republican, appointed by Taft. McReynolds, Democrat, appointed by Wilson. Sutherland, Republican, appointed by Harding. Butler, Republican, appointed by Harding.

The two "middle-of-the-roaders," who recently swung to the liberal side in the vitally important decisions on the Minnesota mortgage moratorium and New York milk control cases, are: Hughes, Republican, appointed by Hoover. Roberts, Republican, appointed by Hoover.

The varied and distinguished public service of Charles Evans Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, is well-known. He is the only man in the history of the country who has left the Supreme Court to seek the Presidency or has twice been a member of the Court. Hughes made his early reputation as a foe of corruption and as a reforming liberal. But after his resignation from the Court and his failure to attain the Presidency in 1916, he gradually acquired the reputation of being a hardy conservative.

This was largely due to the corporations among his clients, before and after his return to public life as Secretary of State under Harding and Coolidge. He supported three conservative Republicans for

(Continued on page 45)

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Dr. Wirt's "Exposure" of the Brain Trust

Most of Nation's Press Feel the Gary Educator to Be at Least Unduly Dismayed by "Revelations" of a Revolution to Be Engineered From Washington

IT took a Hoosier schoolmaster no less eminent than the inventor of the Gary System—the work-play-study plan—to give Washington its biggest laugh since the advent of the hard-working Roosevelt Administration. The idea that the college-bred Brain Trusters are all set to ease the unsuspecting American people and the helpless Franklin D. Roosevelt into a Communistic revolution seems sheer fantasy to the great majority of commenting editors. But a respectable minority put it in the "fantastic but plausible" class — there have been strange doings in Washington in these latter days.

An Educator

William A. Wirt, Ph.D., a slow-spoken, short, stocky, square-jawed family man of 60, is Hoosier born and educated—a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of De Pauw. A specialist in education, he has been superintendent of schools in the steel-mill city of Gary since 1907. In 1914 he came to New York to work out something like the plan he had devised and made famous at Gary to combine work, study and play, so as to make the most economic use of school equipment.

Thus the "Gary Plan" became an issue in the Mitchel-Hylan municipal campaign of 1917. Dr. Wirt's other enthusiasm is economics—he was once a bank president in Gary and he joined the Vanderlip-Rand Committee of The Nation in its campaign for inflation and modification of the gold standard. So he sent to a number of friends the letter read by James H. Rand, Jr., at a House Interstate Commerce Committee hearing on the Stock Exchange regulation bill.

In the letter he told what unnamed representatives of the "Brain Trust" had revealed to him of their plans "to overthrow the established American social order." This was the statement Dr. Wirt found "the most surprizing":

"We believe that we have Mr. Roosevelt in the middle of a swift stream and that the current is so strong that he can not turn back or escape from it. We believe that we can keep Mr. Roosevelt there until we are ready to supplant him with a Stalin. We all think that Mr. Roosevelt is only the Kerensky of this revolution.

"We are on the inside. We can control the avenue of influence. We can make the President believe that he is making decisions for himself."

Such statements not unnaturally started lively debate on the floor of the House, and calls for an investigation. Reporters flocked to Dr. Wirt's cluttered study in the ivy-covered brick house on Jackson Avenue, Gary, to learn that the educator was quite willing to testify; that he would name his informants—"two or three culprits"—when and if the country's welfare demands; that most of the letters, telegrams, telephone calls flooding in had been complimentary; that his life had been threatened; that pending legislation in Congress may endanger "much of American liberty."

Acme

Dr. William A. Wirt

Who talked to Dr. Wirt, was the question Washington correspondents quickly tried to answer. Practically all of the acknowledged Brain Trust leaders denied any knowledge of the matter, most of them with remarks of mockery. Two clues especially intrigued press investigators. One was that Dr. Wirt's apparent lack of humor at a Washington social gathering led certain younger assistants to the Administration to spoof the educator when he questioned them about their plans and purposes.

Who Did It?

The other was advanced by Brain Truster Raymond Moley, who recalled an incident at Warm Springs before Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated, when George W. Christians, head of a radical organization, told Mr. Roosevelt that he would be only the Kerensky of the coming revolution and that "a stronger man, a Lenin would arise and lead the masses to true liberty." Mr. Christians recalled the occasion, but Dr. Wirt had never heard the remark or seen Christians.

"An overwhelming number of people" in Washington, in and out of official circles, "are confident that Dr. Wirt had his leg pulled," according to Arthur Krock of the New York *Times*. The same idea was advanced by Erwin D. Canham of *The Christian Science Monitor*, who went on to explain that the Brain Trust is more of an idea than a group; that most of its original members are out; that it includes conservatives as well as radicals and Coolidge and Hoover appointees as well as Rooseveltian; that Secretary of Agriculture Wallace holds down the advanced thinkers in his Department; that the young lawyers who drafted the original stock exchange bill have had to sit by and see it softened; that the State Department has always been "free from violent young men"; and that the Treasury is getting more and more conservative, what with the recent selection of T. Jefferson Coolidge of the Boston Coolidges to help Mr. Morgenthau. So, concluded Mr. Erwin, we are "left with nothing much beyond Mr. Roosevelt's incorrigible tendency to consult anybody and everybody in formulating a policy, and to give young men with ideas a chance to work them out."

A few headlines help to indicate press reaction to the Wirt revelations: "The Red Jitters," "Bedtime Stories," "Brain Trust or Brain Storm?" "Who Cares?" "Dr. Wirt Spills the Dirt," "O, Here's the Bad Wolf Again," "Fairy Tale," "A Pink Plot Pinked."

The Serious Side

But while the charges may seem fantastic on their face several important newspapers and news writers have argued that they do disclose certain tendencies at Washington which the country should consider seriously. Eight New Deal measures were listed by the New York *Herald Tribune* which, it said, involve changes that "lead, unless checked, to the establishment of a sort of economic despotism in place of democracy."

A column-long leading editorial in the Chicago *Tribune* concluded with this solemn warning: "A Trojan horse has been introduced through an open gate at Washington and before it is too late its contents must be discovered." Mark Sullivan of the New York *Herald Tribune* declared himself "perfectly confident of the authenticity" of Dr. Wirt's letter. Its revelations harmonize with the worries about the coming revolution that have filled Mr. Sullivan's dispatches in recent weeks. He has felt "that not over a few hundred people in the whole country understood either the fact that the revolution is under way, or the methods by which it is being brought about."

With this talk of Administration radicalism in the air it is interesting to find Norman Thomas in his current book, "The Choice Before Us," declaring that Roosevelt and his Brain Trust have not gone anywhere near far enough to suit a Socialist. And in the advance proofs of Franklin Roosevelt's own book, "On Our Way," the President says that the New Deal is not Fascism, or Communism, with their denial of democracy and their class distinctions, but that it keeps faith "with and in our traditional political institutions."

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Topics of the Day

Dollfuss Goes Serious—Won't Be "Vest-Pocket" Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria has tired of the jokes about his size and as one means of suppressing them has informed all schoolmasters that pupils making them must be punished. It is a strange repayment for the affectionate raillery which evidently inspired so many of these jokes—for example, the one that the Chancellor had broken his leg falling off a ladder picking strawberries; or the one that in his worry over the recent Socialist uprising he had paced up and down under his bed all night; or the one that he had managed to get hold of everything he wanted in Geneva, except the doorknob.

Not many years ago the Ford car came in for a similar barrage in this country but no one noticed that its popularity or that of Mr. Ford suffered in consequence. On the contrary the height of the season for Ford jokes marked also the height of Mr. Ford's success in distributing his product to the ends of the earth. There is a moral here for the diminutive Chancellor to ponder.

* * * *

Beauty Surgery For Busy Thugs Among many rumors about John Dillinger, Indiana's runaway felon and America's flitting man-killer, is one to the effect that he has had his face so drastically remodeled that the rogue's gallery would disown him and his own mother wouldn't know him.

While the story is probably a romantic fantasy, its premises are not by any means incredible. Even before the war, when plastic surgery made prodigious strides, it was capable of completely disguising a personality, including the stature by bone graft and the color of the eyes by injection of coloring fluid.

In the early nineties Edgar Saltus used the theme for a mystery novel and believed himself to be the first fiction writer in that field, which perhaps he was. He picked up some hints of the surgical technique from Dr. James E. Kelly, a celebrated Dublin surgeon who had come to America and who was one of the earliest pioneers of plastic surgery. And that recalls a good story.

Dr. Kelly settled in New York and became visiting surgeon at various hospitals. In that capacity he encountered the case of a man whose face had been bashed in with a bottle so competently that no nasal prominence remained. Dr. Kelly took a keen professional interest in building up a new face on this patient during many weeks in the hospital, and especially a fine nose of Grecian modeling which he made by grafting one of the man's fingers to his face.

It meant nothing to the surgeon that his patient turned out to be the notorious Martin Engel, all-powerful political leader of the lower East Side, or that Engel's original nose had projected with a generous curve. When the day arrived for the bandages to be removed, and Mrs. Engel beheld her lord's new face, she raised an outcry:

"Oh, Martin, the Doc's given you a straight nose and you'll lose all your political influence in the district!"

And Engel some years later entered that very defense to a municipal court action for the surgeon's fee. But he had to pay. Mr. Dana's *Sun* printed a deliciously humorous story about it, and in a subsequent election Engel was defeated by an opponent who circulated reprints of *The Sun's* story of Martin's new nose.

* * * *

Changes Name for "Business Reasons" After he had found 5,382 Cohens listed in the New York City telephone directories, Morris Cohen of White Plains, New York, applied to County Judge Thomas F. Croake for permission to change his name. "Business reasons," he said, "made it necessary." The name, he added, lacked distinction. Judge Croake admitted the validity of the argument, and after the twenty-fifth of this month Morris Cohen may sign himself Morton L. Colton.

Even with the leisure supplied by NRA few of us will spare the time to count the number of Smiths in the telephone directory of even one borough. But one may wonder, nevertheless, what the country's reaction would be if Al Smith asked that his name be changed to Smythe. Would he gain in distinction?

A friend asked an English Jew why he had changed his name to Montague. "Because," said Mr. Montague, "it is so old and so firmly established in history."

"What was your name before?" asked the friend.

"Moses," replied Mr. Montague.

* * * *

Moral Values Hazy For Parrots, Also Mrs. May Harris, of Denver, harbors a parrot, reported to be 209 years old, which not only swears in the traditional manner, but also prays and sings hymns. The fact became public when a neighbor complained of *Chief* to the District Attorney.

His mistress, in his defense, has explained that he swears when he is teased but if let alone he becomes a fair substitute for a church service. One of his favorite hymn numbers is "I'll Be Waiting at the River."

The line between profanity and prayer is often nebulous. Many of the exhortations in both are interchangeable and the question of category depends on the mood of the speaker. When he is exasperated they become profanity, when perplexed or fearful, prayer. But how is a poor parrot to differentiate?

Impish Humor From A Russian Official? The Soviet Consul - General to the United States has leased for his quarters in New York the elaborate residence, at 9 East 61st Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Ruth B. Pratt. There are in this large gray-stone house thirty-three rooms and two elevators. A marble stairway invites the caller to the second floor where a huge reception room occupies the entire frontage.

No mean palace for the Russian Consul and his consulate representing, as they do, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Perhaps on Mr. Tolokonski's part its selection is a natural reaction from the hardships which the shortage of housing imposes in his native land.

Possibly, too, it reflects a considered policy of demonstrating to Americans that a republic of workers can put on style with the best.

But one also suspects a sense of humor at work from the fact that the Russians will have as neighbors the Knickerbocker Club, at 2 East 62nd Street, and the Metropolitan Club, at Fifth Avenue and 60th Street.

There is an impish quality in the choice of such plutocratic organizations before which to unfurl the Red banner with its hammer and sickle.

* * * *

County Reform Plan Gains New Impetus President Roosevelt wrote in his book, "Looking Forward," that "the form of local, county and town government, as we know it in most of our States, dates back to the Duke of York's laws, enacted about 1670." Its obsolescence accounts for a large part of the enormous cost of local government in this country which in 1927 amounted to $6,454,000,000.

Fortunately a step toward reform is being taken under pressure of depleted revenues and municipal bankruptcy. Robert M. Paige, secretary of the Governmental Research Association, has reported from Chicago that the movement for county consolidation, which began in Tennessee fifteen years ago, is gaining new impetus. Georgia in 1932 made a tri-county merger. Proposals are pending to reduce the number of counties from 82 to 57 in Mississippi; 144 to 40 in Missouri; 75 to 25 in Arkansas; 120 to 20 in Kentucky; 77 to 20 in Oklahoma; 159 to 41 in Georgia, and 95 to 13 in Tennessee. Two States, Oregon and Colorado, have plans before them for a general realinement of their county boundaries "to coincide with regions of economic and social significance."

The only obstacles to the movement, said Mr. Paige, are false pride and patronage politics.

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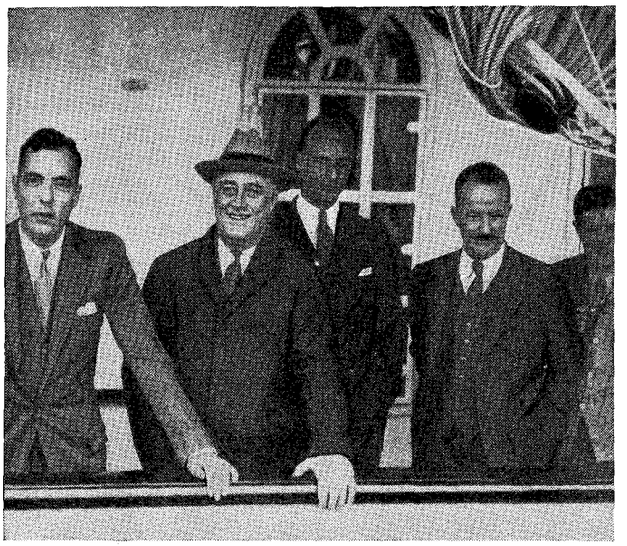
At the Observation Post

The President's Mastery of the Art of Relaxation, As Shown Again on His Cruise in Southern Waters, Results From His Victory in a Major Personal Crisis

TO a President of the United States a vacation is virtually an impossibility. Of course, the accuracy of this statement depends largely on one's definition of "vacation." He can vacate the White House temporarily, find a change of scene, but he can not achieve real privacy, or escape for a moment from the crushing responsibilities of his office.



Wide World Photos

When the President sailed on his cruise: (Left to right) Vincent Astor, the President, James Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt, and Judge Frederic Kernochan

The arrangements for Mr. Roosevelt's fishing trip aboard the *Nourmahal* are a sufficient confirmation of the fact, if any were needed. A stag party it has been, of a few congenial spirits already veterans of the same companionship—old shipmates on similar cruises. No better outing could be devised for a care-free respite of a few days in the isolation of the Atlantic.

But note this item: a navy destroyer, the *Ellis*, must needs accompany the Astor yacht to act as convoy and communication vessel. And this one: other members of the Presidential party, which means one of the President's secretaries (Marvin H. McIntyre) and a clerical staff, to say nothing of reporters, established a contact headquarters at Miami. No barracuda nor bone fish the President could hook would enjoy less freedom at the end of his line than the President himself.

But such an outing is better than none and it is easy to believe that the President has made the most of it. He is a past master at the fine art of relaxation, a circumstance for which the country should be eternally grateful. For no Chief Executive in its history has assumed greater burdens; and none, it seems, has borne them with as much composure, mental and physical.

It was only a short time ago that Dr. Ross T. McIntire, the White House physician, was reporting on the excellent state of Mr. Roosevelt's health. He had come through the first year of his term (and what a year!) physically stronger than when he first became President—an amazing phenomenon which Dr. McIntire attributed to various causes but principally to the President's "cheerful, optimistic outlook, never expecting trouble."

Similar testimony has come from time to time from other sources, notably from Mrs. Roosevelt. She had never seen her husband in better health or spirits, it will be remembered, than when he started off on that other cruise last summer aboard *Amberjack II*. Then it was that while the London Conference boiled over he sailed up the New England coast with his boys, as happy, apparently, as if he were on an undergraduate lark.

One seeks in vain for his match in the matter of resiliency. To be sure, before boarding *Amberjack* he had tamed Congress into granting him unprecedented powers. He had triumphed in this respect as no other President in peace-time history. But ahead of him lay the enormous challenge which those powers implied, while at the moment the world waited on his slightest word for its effect on the fortunes of the London conclave. He was an Atlas, but without the stoop.

And so he is to-day.

Less than a fortnight ago he averted the threatened calamity of an automobile strike. On the day of his departure he raced through a prodigious calendar, whose recital makes the head swim. Included in it was his signature of the Vinson Navy Bill; an arrangement in conference for the temporary restoration of the air-mail to private companies, pending permanent legislation; a conference looking toward peace in the railway labor dispute, and his veto of the Independent Offices Bill. A tired man? Not by any outward sign as he waved a radiant farewell from the special bearing him to Jacksonville.

Many important measures are still pending. This time Congress remained behind to play possible mischief with them. It had shown its obstreperous inclinations in overriding his veto, on the first day of his cruise. Did he let these things worry him? He may have been, like a doctor, on call, but while he fished he fished, and he laughed.

Secret of Self-Control

Implicit in any such ability to treat trouble as if it were a garment, to be hung up in the closet at pleasure, is an extraordinary self-control. Where does one acquire it? The secret in the President's case is probably buried in those years of his martyrdom as a helpless victim of infantile paralysis.

It is the testimony of those who were well acquainted with the President before that experience that it had a profound effect upon his character. Always an exuberant optimist, full of energy and the joy of life he remained at 39 in the mold of his conventional upbringing. He was too popular, healthy and successful seriously to question either himself or his environment.

One old friend who has since at close range witnessed his metamorphosis has described him as being then "just a good Grotie." The reference, of course, is to his training as a schoolboy at Groton.

Suddenly there descended upon him a living death. Not only his legs but his arms were paralyzed. Only his brain remained unimpaired to suffer in full consciousness the enormity of the tragic prospect before him. The doctors, he found, knew next to nothing of his disease. He must work out his own salvation with little but his will power to rely upon.

Through black years of bedridden loneliness he followed the rigid regulations prescribed for him. There were shreds of encouragement. In 1924 he heard of a young man, stricken like himself, who had benefited remarkably from bathing for three summers at Warm Springs, Georgia. Mr. Roosevelt had himself taken there. He bathed in its tepid, mineral-charged waters, noticed improvement, induced specialists to investigate, spread the good tidings among other sufferers and invested his money. The result is the Warm Springs Foundation and his own convalescence culminating in his successful campaign for Governor of New York in 1928. He had been graduated from a school beside which Groton and Harvard were kindergartens.

After such a conquest it is easy to understand his espousal of the New Deal, his will to implement it and his contempt for the crises inevitable in his struggle. What is the weight of the world to shoulders which, once pinned to the mattress, shrugged off fate?

W. M. H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Congressional Revolt Against the President's Economy Measures Is One of Many Indications of the Approach of the Midway Political Campaigns

UNDERGROUND political strife between the Administration and the Democratic majority in Congress is reflected in a bill just reported out of the House Banking and Currency Committee. The House found that one of its major committees had drawn a line through the words "no partizan political test or qualification shall be permitted or given consideration" in the appointment of agents and employees of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and that such employees "shall be appointed, employed or promoted solely upon the basis of merit and efficiency." Also a sentence requiring the President to remove any member of the corporation who violates such provisions had been stricken out.

The plain and unmistakable inference is that the Democratic majority in the committee, and very probably in the House as a whole, insists upon political appointments in the Home Owners' Loan organization. They are making no bones about it. This is a Democratic Administration and it is also a campaign year and most of the House Democrats are in open revolt against non-political appointments. The fact that President Roosevelt wants to reinstate the eliminated words makes no difference. A committee of the House Democratic caucus waited upon him some time ago to protest that the Administration was not only withholding thousands of important jobs from the party patronage list but was actually appointing "a preponderance of Republicans."

Happy Hunting Ground

In all the agencies built up under the Roosevelt Administration, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation came to be known as the happy hunting ground for Democratic job seekers. The agency became so loaded with political appointees that the wheels were clogged and the activities of the organization almost came to a standstill. Mr. Roosevelt sought to straighten things out by reorganizing from the top down and supplanting "Seaboard Bill" Stevenson with John H. Fahey as chairman. Senator Norris threw in his contribution by tacking to the Home Owners' Loan bond guarantee bill an amendment ruling out further political appointments in the organization. When the bill went over to the House for concurrence, it was shunted into the Banking and Currency Committee, which, despite direct word that the President and Mr. Fahey wanted the Norris amendment, struck it out.

With the bill before the full House, any move on the floor to write the Norris amendment back into the measure will result in a demand for a roll call and every member will have to take a position before the country on the issue whether he wants government employees selected on political considerations and in a matter affecting voters' homes at that.

It is one of many indications that the approach of the political campaign has turned the tables. President Roosevelt has seen this tide rising steadily in the last

"I Say It's Spinach!"

—Hutton in the Indianapolis *News*

two months. Yet no one was more surprized than he to find it strong enough to overwhelm his veto of the billion-dollar Independent Offices Bill an hour after it reached the House. Only the night before, in a White House conference for the framing of an "air-tight" veto message, Mr. Roosevelt had indicated his confidence that he would be sustained.

It all goes to show that, however willing Congress might be to go along with the President in an emergency at the outset of his honeymoon, in a campaign year things are decided on the theory of the survival of the fittest. Mr. Byrns, the Democratic floor leader of the House, has made the observation that it is all very well for the President to put through drastic Economy Bills and such like, but it is the Democratic Congressman facing a re-election fight this fall who must take the consequences.

A leading Republican Senator made the observation that the Economy Bill may have been Mr. Roosevelt's, but in the Senator's State the Senator who voted to "stand by the President in the emergency," was being held to account for the effects of the bill while the President's popularity stood undiminished. It explains why the House is kicking over the traces in one short year after having voted the President broad new powers from all sides. In a sense, moreover, it tends to make a paradox of the theory that the Congressional midway elections offer a chance for a vote of confidence in the Administration.

Indeed what happened with respect to the President's veto of increased allowances for veterans and government employees put the Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees in a bit of a fix. The chairmen of the Committees, especially Senator James Hamilton Lewis, head of the Senate Democratic Campaign Committee, had emphasized that this year the Party would not go to the country with a request for the election of only Democrats to see the President through the remainder of his fight on the depression, but that the Democratic Party would ask for the election of Congressional candidates, regardless of party, who are in sympathy with the Roosevelt policies.

Not only did Senator Lewis himself, the front and center of the Democratic campaign, lead in the Senate vote to reject the President's St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty, one of the major Roosevelt policies, but by far the greater part of the Democratic membership of Congress rejected the Roosevelt policies for dealing with veterans and with employees of the Government. As a result of all these complications, Mr. Lewis did not carry out his announced intention of "sitting down with the President in advance of his March fishing trip to agree upon the policies we are to concentrate up in the campaign."

The Popularity Contest

On the veterans' issue the majority of Democratic Congressmen wanted to put the "soldier vote" on ice before looking to the benefit of the President's popularity. The fact is, of course, that most Congressmen expect to make their personal campaigns against the background of the President's undisputed personal popularity.

To the extent that Democratic political chieftains now conclude that the November election will reduce the Democratic majority in Congress, the political outlook is more orthodox than appeared likely two months ago. The political pendulum invariably swings back in the mid-term elections following an enormous Presidential sweep. All the indications now are that this year will be no exception. Mr. Roosevelt himself is said to expect some swing back. The question, therefore, is how far back the pendulum will swing. What with the Republicans badly divided, no one has ventured to predict that the Democrats will fall short of a majority in Congress.

DIOGENES.

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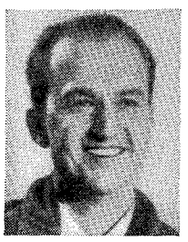
They Stand Out From the Crowd

Louis Adamic, born in 1899 in Carniola (then a part of Austria, now in Jugoslavia), came to America as a boy of fourteen, with insatiable curiosity. He came "not to become a millionaire but because he thought it was an exciting place." He first found his way into print while wrapping papers on a Slovenian newspaper in New York, later joined the army. After the war, he did several turns at manual labor and, while he was a dock hand, wrote an article accepted by *The American Mercury* in 1928. Since then he has published an autobiography and two books, the last being "The Native's Return," based on a visit to Jugoslavia. There he is regarded, at thirty-five, as the boy who came to America and made good.



Morris Ernst, mediator in New York's recent taxi strike, finds his recreation in drafty bowling alleys and is the winner of several medals which he declares mean more to him than his law practise. He spends four months of the year in Nantucket, Mass., making garage floors, building houses, making furniture, and sailing. Breakfast with steak and potatoes is with him a favorite meal.

Acme

His most recent attainment is a nom de plume "Malachi Forsyte" under which he writes a column in the New York *Evening Post* called "Ahead of the News."

What's the Name, Please?

Adamic—the native who returned—Americanized to *a-dam'ik.*

Mielziner—Leo, portrait-painter, and son, Jo, scene-designer—*mel-zee'-ner,* not *meel'ziner,* nor *mil-zy'ner.*

Rouben Mamoulian—motion-picture director—shift stresses to the end; *roo-ben' mah-mool-yahn'.*

Mazo de la Roche—Canadian novelist—as if spelled *may'zo de la rosh,* riming with *Foch.*

de Kruif—writes medical narratives—rimes with *the strife.*

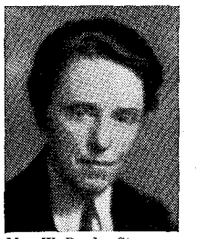
Tschirky—"Oscar of the Waldorf"—*—t,s,c,h,i,r,k,* and *y* are silent; responds only to "*Oscar.*"

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

"One-Eyed" Connelly, whose reputation as a gate crasher has brought him the undisputed world's championship, now complains that his job is getting too easy. After thirty-five years in business he declares that his fame precedes him and that he finds gatemen cooperative. At the Democratic convention of 1928 held in Houston, Texas, he appeared inside the hall at one time or another as usher, peanut-vender, and radio announcer. More recently he crashed the World's Fair in Chicago the opening day. World series games, six-day bicycle races, prizefights, and other big events seldom find him outside looking in. His first name is Maurice.

Keystone

Ida A. R. Wylie, English authoress of more than a score of books, has visited many countries in the course of her career. At eight her father gave her a bicycle, and sent her to see the surrounding country. At ten she knew every lane and street in London and its suburbs. "At the age of eleven," she said, "I set out with my bicycle, my bundle, a paternal blessing reinforced by a five-pound note, and came by devious ways to the University Arms, Cambridge, and there ordered my room and my dinner with the sang froid of the seasoned traveler that I was. I remember that I stayed a week, spending my days exploring the country round and my evenings at the local theater and a traveling circus." At twelve her father gave her a round trip ticket to Norway.



Mrs. W. Burden Stage photograph

She was self-supporting at twenty and "except for the friendship of her fellow creatures, self-sufficient."

Frederick Winston Churchill Guest, heretofore known as the hard-riding, hard-hitting hero of Long Island's polo set, has just taken a $1 a year job as legal adviser to a New York City Alderman. He is a six-foot-four Yale graduate, weighs 200 pounds, and took his law degree at Columbia in 1932. Three years ago he was, except for Tommy Hitchcock, polo's highest ranking player. He says every young man should go into politics, and hopes soon to run for office.

Comics—and Their Creators

Fred Locher—Started drawing while working in father's printshop at Cerro Gordo, Ill., where I was born October 6, 1886. Decided on cartooning as a career one day when I discovered real money—it was a $5 bill—might be paid for work that is essentially fun.

Fred Locher

First daily cartoon, "Embarrassing Moments," published in 1913 by Guy Barnham, owner of the Los Angeles *Evening Herald.* Then went with King Features Syndicate and after the war drew commercial cartoons in Chicago.

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Homer Hoopee and "the wife"

In 1921 originated and drew Cicero Sapp for the New York *World,* continuing daily and Sunday for eight years.

When Homer Hoopee came to life took him over to the Associated Press where his comical antics continue to annoy the editors. He appears daily in 150 newspapers.

During all this the "Mrs." has been invaluable in providing somebody I can beat at golf. I will bet her a nickel a hole any time. This enables me to keep her in fifteen-cent golf balls, which she does not know she is using.

For several years I was a hound for cross-country driving. This wore off in Hollywood, where I have been for the past three years, with a couple of months in New York each winter. My chief hobbies are golf and resting. I take a mental cold shower each morning and am at my drawing board promptly by nine or ten o'clock—that night.

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France's Ominous State of Unrest

On the Eve of Street Fighting Doumergue Warned the People That They Had Once Again to Save Themselves From Financial Catastrophe and Civil War

IN telling how bloodshed in street riots on February 6 had brought him from retirement to pull his country out of threatened disaster, Premier Gaston Doumergue, speaking to the nation through a microphone in the French Foreign Office, warned the French people that they must once again save the country from financial catastrophe and the danger of civil war. Civil war, he said, risked bringing "a yet more horrible thing—foreign invasion."

The very next day, following his broadcast, sharp fighting broke out in provincial France between political extremists who utterly ignored his plea and his warning. At Toulon, an important naval base, fifty persons were hurt, four of them seriously, in clashes between Royalists and Socialists. There were violent street battles, too, between Rightist and Leftist followers at Tours and at Epinal. The threat of conflict in other parts of the country and the possibility of civil war, as seen in the act of arming by Fascists and anti-Fascists throughout France, were discussed at a session of the Parliamentary Commission investigating the fatal Paris riots of February 6.

The two-hour discussion came at a hearing of testimony from Gaston Bergery, former Radical Socialist Deputy, who resigned to run again for a seat in Parliament on a platform of opposition to the present Doumergue Cabinet of National Union. Mr. Bergery, head of the United Front against Fascism, a combination of Socialists and Communists, according to a Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, offered evidence that reactionary groups in France were arming to seize supreme power and overthrow the existing régime. This state of affairs, he remarked coldly, had convinced him that the Left parties must be armed.

At another session of the Commission of Inquiry into disturbances of February 6, a highly placed police witness, according to the Manchester *Guardian*, named several organized groups of French citizens, some of them numbering many thousands, which were said to be of a semi-military character. He named: The Action Française, an organization aiming at overthrow of the Republic and restoration of the monarchy. Its active paying members throughout France number 60,000. The Action Française, he said, employed men armed with revolvers to act as guards for their chiefs and for their printing works.

He mentioned also the Jeunesse Patriote (Patriot Youth), an anti-Communist organization ready to place its men at the disposal of a national government. It was organized, he said, in twenty-one regions, the Paris region having sixteen squads. They included mobile units of fifty men formed as storm troops and subject to semi-military discipline. They, as well as the members of the Action Française, he testified, carried knuckle-dusters. The Patriot Youth were alleged to have a total of 19,000 effectives throughout France.

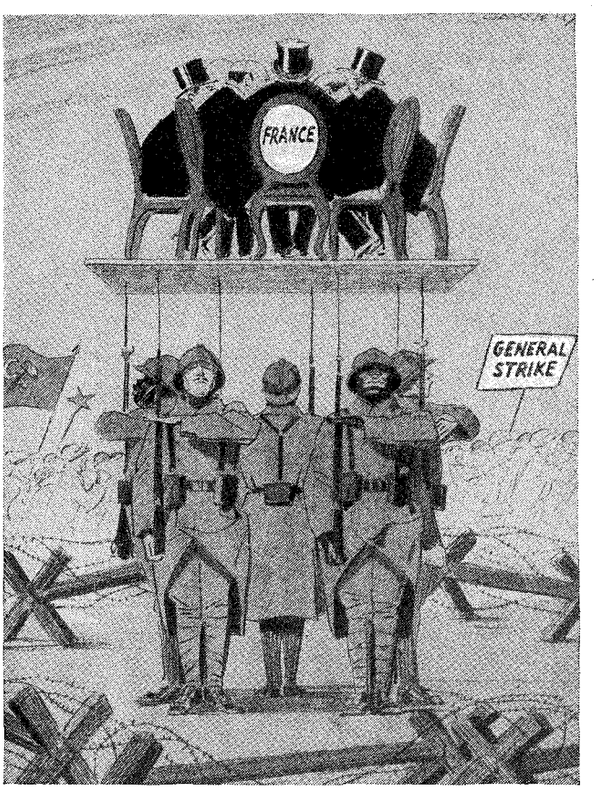
For Attack and Defense

The witness mentioned also the Solidarité Française, an organization founded by Mr. Coty, perfumer and newspaper proprietor, which was described as having economic aims. Its membership was given at 180,000, which included 80,000 in the Paris district, of whom 1,500 were storm troops, wearing a uniform of blue shirts and gray trousers. Another association, the Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire), this police witness said, relied upon ex-soldiers for its membership. It was said to be military in form and to divide its men into "attack" and "defense" sections, some of them being "ready," by which was meant that they were always at a moment's call. From 1,200 to 1,500 "ready" men were estimated to be in Paris. The total membership of the Cross of Fire was given at 160,000. Lately this organization was said to have developed political tendencies.

When the police witness was asked by the commission whether there were relations between officers of the army reserve who were members of the Croix de Feu and those on the active service list, he said there were "more than relations." Cadets of St. Cyr and of the Polytechnique —France's highest military schools—were reported to be actual members of the Croix de Feu. Still another group named by the witness was the Taxpayers' Federation with a membership of 700,000. It appeared to be the sole organization whose finances were described as "lamentable." Whereas the other bodies were in receipt of handsome gifts of money to keep going, the witness testified that the Taxpayers' Federation "couldn't even meet their current bills."

In a wide-spread series of raids at the end of March, French police smashed at the political factions alleged to be arming themselves against the Government. Throughout Paris and the suburbs they took hundreds of rifles and pistols and a huge stock of ammunition, swords and bayonets. The details of the raid were kept secret, but according to a Paris correspondent of the Associated Press, various incidents seeped out. It was reported that forty guns were found under beds and behind cupboards in an apartment in Saint Ouen, a working-class suburb where many radicals were known to live.

The customs officials were understood to be keeping a special watch at the frontiers to prevent the smuggling of arms. Meanwhile a governmental decree limiting the sale and distribution of guns was drafted and submitted to the Council of State preliminary to its being promulgated. Following the examination of various witnesses the Parliamentary Committee of forty-four which investigated the riots of February 6 passed the following motion: "The committee, disturbed by rumors going about concerning the armament of certain groups, disturbed by the facts on which these rumors are based and disturbed by the resulting state of mind, invites its chairman to call the Government's attention to this problem and to bring about, without delay, the adoption of police measures necessary to render impossible the arming of the several organizations."



France's Government of National Concentration
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

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Soviet Russia Nearing the League

Moscow Leaders Are Now Convinced That Welcome Is Waiting and a Seat on the League Council Is Assured

That Soviet Russia had about decided to enter the League of Nations and might take the necessary action to do so at the September Assembly was reported from usually reliable sources in Paris. It was said in diplomatic circles that soundings taken by Moscow leaders had convinced them that Russia would not only be welcomed into the League but that a seat on the League Council was assured. The Soviet Union, as a Paris correspondent of the Associated Press pointed out, must be officially recognized by such League members as Holland, Denmark and others with whom Russia has no diplomatic relations as yet.

© Keystone

V. Dovgalevsky

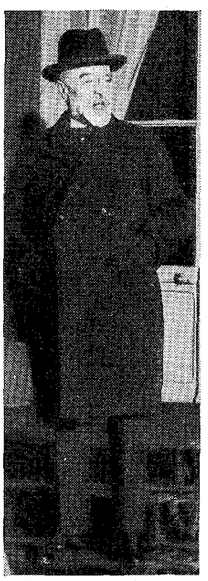
As long ago as the past December Joseph Stalin, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and generally spoken of as Russia's "Big Boss," told Walter Duranty of the New York *Times* at Moscow, that insofar as the League "despite its obvious shortcomings" might act as an obstacle to war, it was to that extent of interest in Soviet eyes. In the present complicated European situation, Mr. Duranty reported, it was clear enough that Great Britain and France were making strenuous efforts to retain and strengthen the League as a bulwark against war dangers which even the most unprejudiced observer must admit appeared chiefly to threaten from the two Powers which demonstratively withdrew from the League—namely, Japan and Germany.

Both those Powers have given the Soviet Union cause for anxiety, which has not yet been wholly removed, and as Mr. Duranty put it, "in other words a situation had arisen such as Mr. Stalin contemplated, wherein the League was in a position of an obstacle to and a screen against firebrands."

The League conversations between France's former Foreign Minister Joseph Paul-Boncour and Valerian Dovgalevsky, Soviet Ambassador to France, were abandoned during the French governmental crisis. But after a period of delay they were renewed by Louis Barthou, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Premier Gaston Doumergue's government of National Union.

Meanwhile League officials were informally making inquiries among the anti-Soviet States and it was believed that an extraordinary session of the Assembly might be called whenever the Paris conversations made this worth while. Such was the report from Geneva by a New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent who noted that admission to the League must be approved by two-thirds of the fifty-seven States, the Constitution of the Assembly, and since Russia expected a permanent place in the Council, a unanimous Council vote also would be required. The Council was scheduled to meet on May 14.

Moscow's position as disclosed by one of her most important diplomats in discussing the question of League membership officially with this Geneva correspondent was summarized as follows: The Russian diplomat explained that hitherto the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to join the League has been due to the fact that Germany and Japan were members. These were countries, he said, with foreign policies basically at variance with those of the Soviet Union. When they were in the League they created "an inner contradiction within that institution," and Soviet participation would have been productive of no good. That impediment having been removed, the Soviet Government held the belief that the League could be strengthened and made effective as an agency for the preservation of world peace.



© Keystone

L. Barthou

According to the Russian diplomat cited, this could be brought about by close cooperation of the four Great Powers, the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Great Britain and France, and also perhaps, Italy—all of whom were described as definitely anti-war and pro-peace.

On this basis Russia was expected to press its demand for a definition of aggressor, in order to strengthen the security provisions of the Covenant which had been badly compromised by the Chinese-Japanese "débâcle." The Russian definition of aggression was said by this Geneva correspondent to have been best summarized by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's—the presence of armed troops across a foreign frontier.

Critics of Hirota-Hull Notes

The recent interchange of good-will messages between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, was severely criticized and protested in Moscow and Shanghai. The China Institute of International Relations, a semi-official organization, in a cable to President Roosevelt, charged that the United States had tacitly consented to Japan's violation of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact, and also to Japan's invasion of Manchuria.

The Moscow newspaper, *Pravda*, the Russian Communist Party's outspoken commentator on foreign affairs, in an editorial contribution, valued Secretary Hull's reply at no more than the paper it was written on: "Having sought for forty years to strengthen its position in the Pacific, the United States will not relinquish its position there without a struggle, just because such is the frank desire of Tokyo. This diplomatic move by Japan does not by any means signify a weakening of the imperialistic struggle in the Pacific area.

"On the contrary," according to "I. E.," *Pravda's* editorial contributor, "it reveals the immensity of the imperialistic contradictions there. But, above all, it shows how feverishly Japanese diplomacy is working to prepare the ground for further military adventures on the Asiatic continent."

Newfoundland Recovering

Reforms are in sight in Newfoundland following the temporary return of that Dominion's sovereignty to the mother country, the first such occurrence in the history of the British Empire. Financial and political conditions were leading the islanders to ruin. Under the accepted plan for reorganization the British Government took over the government and state finances of the island. A British Governor, assisted by a commission of three Britons and three Newfoundlanders, will rule the island for the next few years or longer.

At first the islanders looked with relief at the end of party government. But this favorable temper became decidedly reactionary when the personnel of the Commission of Government disclosed that the three Newfoundlanders appointed, F. C. Alderdice, the retiring Premier, J. C. Pudester, his first lieutenant, and W. R. Howley, his election colleague in 1928, were all politically affiliated.

Nevertheless, the United Kingdom's commissioners have restored the hopeful confidence that prevailed when reform was announced. Under Sir John Hope Simpson, the Commissioner for Natural Resources, the codfishing industry has been revised along scientific lines. Lumber mills, which refuse to pay a fair wage to lumbermen who cut sawn timber or log for the paper mills, will be refused licenses for the coming year. Further, the past secrecy surrounding governmental investigations has been withdrawn.

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Notes from Foreign Fields

France—For the first time in the history of the French Republic a Prime Minister in office, Premier Gaston Doumergue, has made his home in a Paris hotel to escape "an atmosphere of officialdom."

* * *

Soviet Russia—The United States Government provides lodging for Ambassador William C. Bullitt and his Embassy Staff but they have to furnish their own food and other necessaries. Such they pay for in dollars or gold roubles, and because the rouble is officially worth 88 cents, their money was said not to go far.

* * *

Germany—The Krupp Works at Essen have allotted more than 24 million marks for plant improvement, giving employment to 7,000 men for a year.

* * *

Turkey—Former military enemies, Turkey and Greece were reported as preparing a convention for joint defense.

* * *

Singapore—Three eighteen-inch guns, the heaviest in the world, have been mounted at Cape Changi, guarding Great Britain's new naval base at Singapore. An official German military publication described the guns as being 59 feet long, weighing 150 tons and built to fire projectiles weighing 3,300 pounds.

* * *

Spain—Marine Ministry was reported as projecting the establishment of a new Spanish maritime service involving the expenditure of about $10,205,000.

* * *

Europe's Political Prisoners—The prisons of Central and Southeastern Europe were said to hold 3,500,000 political prisoners, according to Van Gheel Gildermeister, a Dutch Quaker, who has devoted the last twelve years to working for the release of such victims of political strife.

* * *

Hongkong — Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of the National Government of China at Nanking, was reported to have offered Gen. Chen Chitang, Canton Government leader, $15,000,000 as "arrears army pay." Under a plan of reunification Nanking would absorb Canton's army, navy and air forces, and all Canton Government councils would be abolished.

* * *

Vienna—Socialist funds totalling about $1,710,000, were seized by the Dollfuss régime. The money represented capital or deposits of the Arbeiter Bank, which was confiscated when the Socialists revolted against suppression of their organization. An additional $950,000 had been transferred abroad before Chancellor Dollfuss and his allies effected their coup.

Making Austria a Fascist State

The Change of Title Was Only an Open Acknowledgment of a Condition of Affairs Already Existing

The Republic of Austria, which was proclaimed on November 12, 1918, gave way to the Federal State of Austria on April 1, 1934. Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss then announced the new Constitution making the country a Fascist corporative State along the lines for which Prince Ernst Ruediger Starhemberg and his Heimwehr followers worked, and to gain which they supported

Fascism—Political Cyclone Umbrella

—*Il 420* (Florence)

Dollfuss in his semi-dictatorship. The change of title was only a recognition of the state of affairs already existing, because the Republic was practically destroyed a year ago when Dollfuss suspended Parliament. A broad outline of the new Constitution was published in the official *Government Gazette* on March 25 at the same time that the Dollfuss-Heimwehr Government paraded its army through the streets of Vienna in the greatest show of military force since the Parliament was shelved.

The most striking provision of the new Constitution, according to a Vienna correspondent of the Associated Press, has given the President powers similar to those possessed by the late Emperor Franz Josef when he ascended the throne after crushing a republican revolution in 1848. Altho ruling through the Constitution, it was provided that the President might change it whenever he thought an emergency so demanded. In contrast to the Constitution of the Republic of Austria, which said that all power emanated from the people, the new code has been based on the principle that all power emanates from God. While the people will have an opportunity to express their opinion at the polls whenever the Government judges this advisable, it was pointed out, popular initiative would be barred nor would the people have any constitutional right to elect their own government. Legislation may be initiated only by the Government, which will be advised, but not controlled, by four consultative bodies, namely: The Staatsrat (State Council), of forty to fifty members appointed by the President; The Bundeskulturrat (Federal Cultural Council), consisting of representatives of churches, religious societies and schools; The Federal Economic Council, chosen from business, industrial, agricultural and financial circles; and the Provincial Council, consisting of governors and finance ministers of the various provinces.

The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, not too warmly favoring the new régime, published an editorial entitled "Cinderella," likening democracy to Cinderella "standing in a corner forsaken, snubbed and despised," but it added that real democracy was not dependent on political phrases and that the new Constitution would give opportunity to exercise an advisory function in the State.

Italy's Solid Fascist Vote

The result of the Italian election for the approval of a list of 400 candidates for Parliament, prepared by the Fascist Council, resulted on March 25 just as had been generally expected. The "yes" given to Premier Benito Mussolini and his Fascist régime by nearly 10,000,000 voters was such a foregone conclusion that there was little excitement at the polls. With the returns all in, only 15,265 contrary votes were recorded. Of the 10,433,536 electors registered, 10,041,997 voted—a percentage of 96.25. In the last Presidential election in the United States the percentage of actual voters out of a possible 46,965,230 was 84.6 per cent. Favorable votes totaled 10,025,513 and 1,219 were disqualified. The percentage of favorable votes of the total number cast was 99.8.

There were no opposition candidates, but the electors had the right to accept or reject official selections. Rome, Milan, Turin, Naples, Trieste, Genoa, Venice, Florence, and Bologna showed 98 per cent. of Fascist votes. In the Province of Merano, in the South Tyrol region, which Italy obtained from Austria after the World War, 5,500 votes were cast of a total of 5,800. The votes for the Mussolini régime were 5,462—with only 38 votes against him. Added significance was given to the election, said Rome Associated Press cables, by the fact that it expressed approval of Mussolini's apparent intention of killing off the last vestige of the parliamentary system. He has made statements which led to the belief that the Chamber of Deputies newly-elected will be called on to abolish itself in favor of a "corporative" form of Government. Hence it has become known as the "suicide" Chamber.

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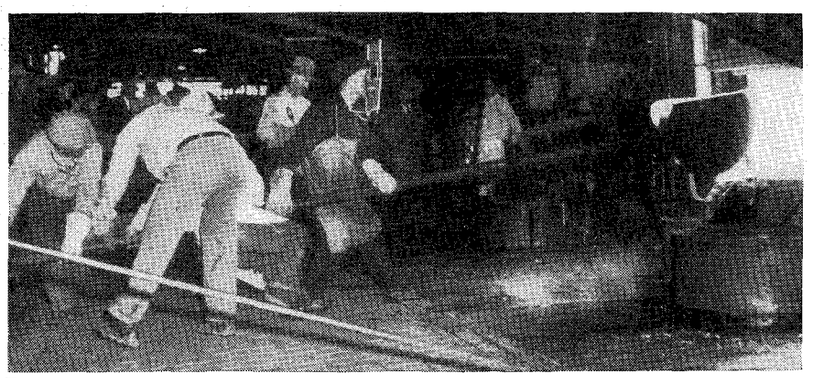
Casting the Mirror for World's Giant Telescope

Largest Glass Disc Ever Cast Required Ten Hours to Pour, Must Cool for Ten Months, Should Be Capable of "Seeing" Nebulae 900,000,000 Light Years Away

By G. Edward Pendray

THE largest glass disc ever cast by human agency—perhaps the largest that ever will be so cast—now is lying safely encased in its huge annealing oven at Corning, New York. After two weeks of cooling it is still at a temperature only a few degrees below that at which it was poured. Ten months must pass, during which the carefully controlled temperature will be lowered only one or two degrees a day, before the scientific world, which has been watching the huge experiment closely, will know whether it has been a success.



Keystone

Workmen handling the huge dipper, swinging into the molten glass. The 750-pound load was moved with the aid of a crane

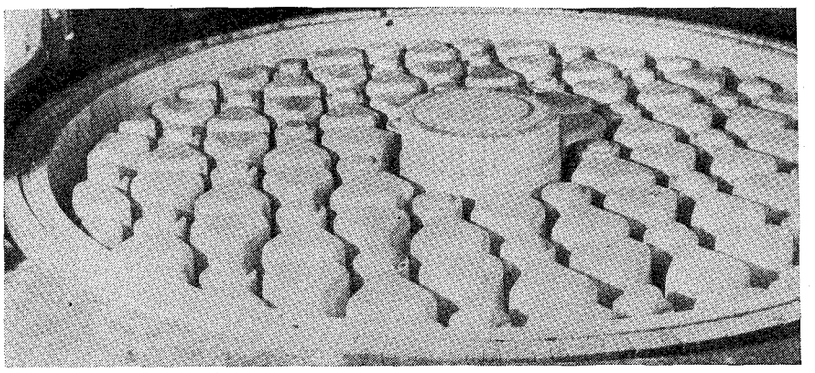
The pouring of the disc, climax of a series of experiments which produced several smaller discs, was one of the most dramatic episodes in the history of telescopes. It began at twenty minutes to nine on the chilly Sunday morning of March 25. At a signal four men thrust a long-handled hemispherical ladle into a caldron of molten glass. They dipped up 400 pounds of the syrupy white-hot stuff, trundled it about thirty feet with the aid of an overhead trolley, and thrust it into the open door of the beehive-like domed structure which covered the mold.

The Pouring Process

Through half a hundred square holes in the brick wall of this structure gas-fed torches jetted blue-white flame upon the mold, keeping up its temperature of 2,400 degrees Fahrenheit. As the brick-lined door swung open to admit the first glowing dipper with its cargo of glass, spectators caught a momentary glimpse of the mold itself, a sparkling geometric pattern of white-hot brick, something like a giant waffle-iron; evanescent, shimmering and unreal in the dancing heat-waves that licked and blasted through the air above it.

The molten glass rolled out of the dipper in a doughy gob and settled slowly among the raised parts of the bottom of the mold. The workmen withdrew the ladle, dumped the cooling remnants of glass into a wheelbarrow, and trundled it back to the melting furnace. Thereafter, at intervals of five to ten minutes for more than ten hours, the process was repeated. The hot glass was poured into the mold through three doors, 120 degrees apart, in the beehive. This assured equal distribution of the material and quicker filling.

Thousands of spectators, many of them world famous scientists (some had traveled across the continent to see the casting of the disc) milled around the enclosure beyond the pouring area, aware that they were watching a scene never before witnessed, and one which might never occur again. So great was the crowd that guards were needed to keep the spectators moving.



Keystone

The waffle-iron mold over which the syrupy glass was poured

Applicants were taken through the factory in parties in order that all might be able to see. A special gallery had been set up for newspaper men and photographers. With their lights and flashlamps they gave a modern touch to the otherwise medieval scene of the casting operations.

The disc—201 inches diameter—is by far the largest glass casting ever attempted. The nearest to it was a 120-inch disc made a few months ago to try out the methods decided upon for the pouring of the large one. When finished into a mirror for the giant reflecting telescope soon to be built on a California mountain top (as yet unselected), the 201-inch disc will be almost exactly twice as large as the biggest telescope mirror now in existence. Moreover, it probably will be the last and greatest of the whole dynasty of giant mirrors. The law of diminishing returns, which tends to limit the value of size in scientific instruments just as in economic operations, will probably forever preclude the construction of larger ones.

Forty Tons Used

The casting was made of a special borosilicate glass chosen because it expands very little—about a quarter as much as window glass—under changes in temperature. The sand, furnishing the necessary silica, came from near Lewistown, Pennsylvania. At the plant of the Corning Glass Works the clean sand was mixed with other ingredients, including an alkali which lowers the melting point of the mixture and a flux, which in this case was boron.

Final preparations for the pouring began nearly six weeks before the great day. The melting furnace, which was about thirty feet in diameter, was heated steadily for ten days before any glass was put in. Then the mixture, more than forty tons in all, was slowly melted up. Three weeks were required for this. Thereafter the melt was kept at a constant heat of 2,800 degrees Fahrenheit until tests showed it to be in the proper condition for pouring.

It was necessary, of course, to have the mold at about the same temperature as the glass to prevent premature hardening

(Continued on page 36)

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Modern Mayas: A People in Transition

THE Mayas of ancient days built in Yucatan and Guatemala one of the world's greatest older civilizations, and tho it was tottering when the Spanish conquerors came and ended officially thereafter, the Mayas themselves are not extinct. They are in fact a very live people; hundreds of thousands of them are living to-day in Yucatan.

Even the Maya language, probably not very different from that spoken by the builders of ancient Coba and Uxmal, is spoken; it is in fact the chief means of communication outside of Merida, the modern capital of the present Mexican State of Yucatan. Speeches in the language that once uttered magical incantations for strange New World gods are now heard on the subject of socialism and the reasons for the economic depression.

No Deterioration

Two weeks ago in Washington the Guatemalan minister, Señor Dr. Don Adrian Recinos, formally opened an exhibition in the Smithsonian Institution of Maya fabrics and tools of present-day manufacture—objects which probably do not differ essentially from those of 500 years ago. The collection shows clearly that the culture of the modern Mayas has deteriorated very little during the centuries since their greatness. They still turn out gold filigree work that would be creditable to the finest European goldsmiths of any age. They weave cotton fabrics on the old-style Maya handlooms with beautiful intermixtures of colors in elaborate designs. They dye their yarns, as did their ancestors, with vegetable dyes. Prominent among the figures woven into their work is the design of the quetzal, sacred bird of ancient Guatemala.

Courtesy of Dr. Robert Redfield and *The Scientific Monthly*

Modern Mayas—the shaman at the right is performing a ceremony to drive away disease

It is not as a disappearing remnant of a once-great people that we must think of the Mayas, either. Dr. Robert Redfield, University of Chicago anthropologist who has passed much time in Yucatan studying them, says they are not destined to extinction, but are to become one part of modern world civilization. The Mayas are to-day in a curious process of evolution, passing from the old tribal customs through many intermediate stages into a state resembling the more advanced and cosmopolitan civilization found at Merida.

The steps by which an ancient people adjust themselves to new ideas and new ways emanating from what is called "Western civilization" is perennially interesting to anthropologists. Dr. Redfield, who recently related some of the results of his work in *The Scientific Monthly*, found study of the Mayas particularly illuminating because villages and tribal groups are to be found in practically all stages from the most primitive, in the southern regions of Yucatan, to enlightened groups living at or near the capital of the State.

Courtesy of Dr. Robert Redfield and *The Scientific Monthly*

Maya children of to-day studying at their school in Chan Kom

A community about halfway between these stages is Chan Kom, situated not far from the archeological site of Chichen Itza. In this village all practical activities are closely associated with magical and religious observances. These, in turn, are curiously compounded of simplified Christian rituals and the pagan religion practised by the ancient temple-building Mayas. Native priests or shamans preside over the rituals. Offerings must be given at the planting and harvesting of corn. Sacred breads are made and dedicated.

These superstitious remnants of the past are inextricably mingled in the village with modern ideas and ways. There is a school where Spanish and reading and writing are taught. A modern medical clinic has been established by the Carnegie Institution at Chichen Itza and Maya natives may be treated there if they wish it. Plans are afoot to establish a cattle-raising cooperative organization. The advantages of domestic hygiene are discussed in village powwows. A road is being built to connect the village with a railroad and the tourist trade.

A New Device to Permit Voting by Radio

Every normal radio listener at some time or other has wanted a device on his set that would enable him to tell the radio stations just what he thought of their programs. An important step in that direction has been taken by Dr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins, lecturer on engineering at New York University, in the invention of a simple apparatus that permits what he calls "radio-voting."

The device, which Dr. Hopkins believes can be manufactured to sell for $1, is about the size of a cigar box, and can be attached to any radio operating from a city power-line. It contains three buttons, one marked "present," and the others "yes" and "no."

When any of these buttons are pressed, a small synchronous electric clock is started. This clock keeps running until a predetermined time, say two o'clock in the morning, when the load at most power-houses is at its lowest and steadiest of the day. At the predetermined moment all the clocks actuated by the "yes" buttons of thousands of sets give a momentary signal, such as flashing on an electric bulb. The sudden load of all these signals is recorded at the powerhouse. A few minutes later the electric clocks actuated by the "no" buttons give a signal.

The approximate number of "votes" on each side of the question can be calculated by dividing the sudden powerhouse load by the amount of electricity needed for each individual set signal. The number of votes for and the number against the question can be obtained with considerable accuracy, Dr. Hopkins said, and the results, gathered up in all the powerhouses in the broadcast area, may be transmitted automatically to the radio station.

To a layman it would appear that a single householder, arising and turning on his house lights at the critical moment, could cast a million votes, but Dr. Hopkins believes that with proper apparatus this method of stuffing the ballot box can be prevented.

At its best, the device doesn't permit a personal expression of approval or disapproval of programs or personnel. However, it may make possible the casting of straw votes on public questions, on the popularity of programs and other such matters. For instance, a speaker can learn at the end of his program approximately how many listeners he had by asking them to press the "present" button. He can find out what they thought of it by asking them to press either the "yes" or "no" button.

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Air Is Heavily Charged With Small Ions

Tiny Electrical Particles Are Continually Breathed Into Lungs, But With What Effect Is Undetermined

Electrical phenomena in the air are by no means limited to occasional displays of lightning. Perhaps more important to mankind, tho of course less spectacular, are the innumerable small electrical charges continually afloat in the atmosphere. The number of these tiny charges is continually changing, but at all times it is very great. With each average breath one draws into one's lungs from 60,000 to more than 150,000 of these electrical charges. Each minute an average person will breathe in 960,000 to 50,000,000 tiny bits of charged material.

These small electrical particles are known as ions, and they are constantly being created in the air by various kinds of radiation. Radioactive material in the earth and in the air accounts for most of them. The cosmic rays also produce them. The rays of light that reach us from the sun may also create a few, but this is a relatively unimportant source. Ions may also be formed by forces as yet unknown.

Courtesy of Carnegie Institution of Washington

Above, Dr. Watt taking a reading of the apparatus used to count ions. Below, photographs of tracks produced by various kinds of radiation; those at the top by alpha particles, center by X-rays and bottom by beta particles

They are really the wreckage of molecules of air. According to Dr. G. R. Watt, of the department of terrestrial magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, several kinds can be detected. They are probably formed in this way: radiation strikes a molecule of air (air is a mixture of many kinds of molecules and atoms, but all apparently act alike in this process) and knocks out an electron. The electron goes flying off, carrying its negative electrical charge, and the remaining damaged molecule becomes a "small ion," with a positive charge. The electron finally ends its free flight by fastening to a neutral molecule, thus giving it a negative charge. It, too, is then a "small ion," but with a negative charge.

Ultimately many of these small ions become "large ions" by combining with larger particles in the air known as "condensation nuclei." These come into existence as products of combustion, in smoke from houses and factories, in discharged gases from engines and even in air exhaled from the lungs. Many other sources also produce these larger-than-molecule air particles. Sooner or later most of them pick up an electrical charge by annexing a small ion, and thus become large ions.

Obviously in the course of time all the molecules of the air would be electrically charged if there were no way by which the charges could be neutralized. This comes about in various ways. When two ions of opposite charge accidentally collide they will neutralize each other. The charges on many ions may be neutralized by striking a conductor of electricity, such as a metal plate, and by transferring their charge to it or by picking up a charge to neutralize their own. Undoubtedly this process goes on in the moist surfaces of our lungs, and many of these small charges are transferred to or through our bodies.

Whether this does us any good or harm is still a debatable question. Some writers have attributed the invigorating effect of certain climates to the number or kind of ions present in the air there. Stuffiness of closed rooms has been blamed on a shortage of ions. Some have claimed that headaches could be cured by increasing the number of ions on the air breathed. Too little is known as yet about the subject to prove or disprove these assertions.

The Speed of Sound. This important constant has been determined accurately by Dr. Dayton C. Miller, professor of physics at the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, as 1,087.13 feet a second. This is the speed in free air at zero Centigrade.

Science Snap-shots

Infant mortality may be high to-day in some countries, but nowhere does it reach the frightful total of one baby in every three, which was the loss in the ancient Indian village of Un Shagi, in the Jimez Canyon, New Mexico, as revealed by archeological excavations.

* * *

Stories of wild dogs, loose in the Ramapo Mountains of New Jersey, brought experts of the American Museum of Natural History to investigate. They found that the dogs were descendants of a kennel-bred female Chow who ran away from home. About twenty have been captured; several packs are still at large in the mountains.

* * *

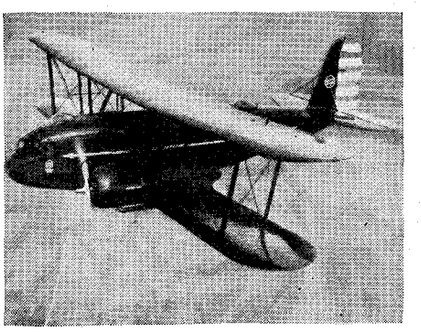
The pyramids of Egypt are awe-inspiring projects, judged even by modern engineering standards. Architects recently estimated that a solid stone replica of the Great Pyramid, if erected in New York, would cost about $156,000,000 and would take 2,250,000 man-days of labor. A modern structure of the same size and shape in steel and concrete would cost $15,000,000 and require 750,000 man-days.

* * *

A diet for normal individuals "to maintain health and lengthen life" recently was outlined before a conference on tuberculosis in New York by Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, associate professor of medicine at the University of Illinois. The diet included: liver three times a week, six pats of butter daily, one or two tablespoons of codliver oil after meals, and four glasses of milk, a half glass of tomato juice and the yolk of two eggs in orange juice or milk each day.

* * *

American air-planes will undoubtedly take part in China's next war. The Chinese Government has recently purchased from American firms more than 100 pursuit, observation and training planes, and nearly 1,000 air-plane engines. Lieut-Commander Frank Hawks, who broke many air-speed records in this country, is now on his way to China to demonstrate the newest and fastest thing in bombers, the Curtiss-Wright Condor BT-32. It can carry 4,000 pounds of bombs at a speed of 180 miles an hour.



Curtiss-Wright Corporation

An American bomber for China

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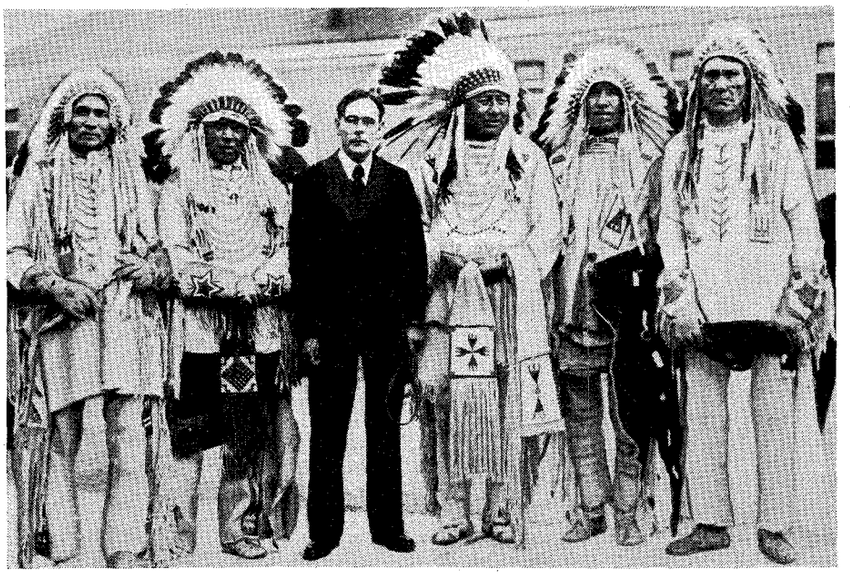
A New Deal for the American Indian

John Collier, New Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Has Set in Motion Forces Which Will Bring Belated Justice to the Original Possessors of the Soil

A BIG pow-wow was being held in the heart of the Black Hills. A pale-face was explaining a new deal the Great White Father was preparing in Washington. It was to be a Bill of Rights for the Indians. They were to get back the land they had lost to the dispossessor during the last fifty years. The Great White Father and his chief aide in the new plan, John Collier, who is white of skin but Indian at heart, had decided that, after all, it was better to make an Indian a good Indian rather than a poor white man, and that the way to help him was to put him back on the land and restore to him his tribal rights and customs.



John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with a group of Blackfeet Indians

Here were Flatheads, Crows, Cheyennes, Blackfeet from Montana, Chippewas from Turtle Mountain, near the Canadian line; Arapahoes, Mandanes and Shoshones from Wyoming; Winnebagoes from Iowa, Sioux from the Dakotas. Young Red Tomahawk, son of the Indian who killed Sitting Bull, acted as Sioux interpreter.

To Rewrite Laws

Young bucks, old men with sculptured faces, a few squaws and a few papooses too young to be left behind listened to Mr. Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The small, bespectacled man, with the light of purpose in his eyes, told them that the United States "is honorable, intelligent and powerful." He said that "there is no reason why it should go on disgracing itself in Indian matters," and that "the President, Secretary Ickes and the Indian Bureau have determined that the time has come to stop wronging the Indians and to rewrite the cruel and stupid laws that rob them and crush their family lives." Mr. Collier visited other Indian conclaves and repeated the same story and promise.

The Indians may have remembered that they have much to forgive. They were a kindly, cultured people when the white man set foot on Jamestown Island and Plymouth Rock. They had developed agriculture and trade, and their lines of commerce stretched from ocean to ocean and from Canada to South America. They were a moral people, with a firm belief in God, and their family life was a lesson to the invader. But the white man almost destroyed them, luring them with pretty beads and slaughtering them with leaden bullets. Yielding to the advance of "civilization," they were shunted onto reservations where no white man wanted to settle. It was a rich joke when the Osage Indians discovered oil beneath their lands and became wealthy. No such luck attended the Sioux. Destitution has been their lot. All told, there are 100,000 Indians reduced to begging at the white man's door.

Mr. Collier, who has made the Indians' cause his own, determined to change all that. A bill—the Wheeler-Howard bill, drafted by the Office of Indian Affairs and the Office of the Solicitor of the Interior Department—which is designed to rehabilitate the Indians and give them self-government is now in Congress. When Mr. Collier took office the records of the Indian Bureau showed that the Indian lands had shrunk from 113,000,000 acres in 1887, when the land-allotment law was passed, to 47,000,000 acres.

Tribal funds had been reduced from $500,000,000 to $12,000,000, and 93 per cent. of tribal income was being used for bureau maintenance. Politicians were in complete control; graft was said to be wholesale. Federal money was being wasted on boarding-schools, which took children from their parents and tried to make white children of them, and a national scandal was exposed at the asylum for Indians at Canton, South Dakota. Tribal and social customs were being suppressed.

Mr. Collier put the boarding-schools out of business, obtained $3,600,000 of Public Works Adjustment money to finance Indian day schools, prohibited the sale of Indian lands, weeded out incompetent and crooked office-holders, organized emergency conservation work for Indians, and ordered reservation and agency superintendents to respect tribal customs.

The Wheeler-Howard bill will further his aim, if it is passed. It proposes to repeal the allotment law of 1887, under which the Indians have lost two-thirds of their lands to white ownership, and to prevent further alienation of Indian lands outside of Indian ownership. For the autocratic powers of the Office of Indian Affairs over the Indians it proposes to substitute a cooperative and advisory relationship, and, in conjunction with the Johnson-O'Malley bill, it would provide a definite system of financial cooperation between the Federal Government and the States for Indian education and health service.

Self-Governing Communities

The bill seeks to consolidate Indian-owned land into tribal or community ownership, while retaining individual use thereof and inheritance rights, but would prohibit sale. It provides for buying additional land, so that, eventually, all Indians desiring it will have some land for their own use. It would permit Indians to organize into self-governing communities under Federal supervision, with extension of responsibility as Indians show capacity for self-rule.

In the words of Commissioner Collier, the bill "strikes a double blow at the two fatal weaknesses of Indian administration across a whole century: first, the dissipation of the Indian estate and the progressive pauperization of the Indians, and, second, the suppression of Indian tribal and social and religious institutions and the steadfast failure of the Government to organize any effective plan of collective action by which the Indians could advance in citizenship and protect their rights."

So would the white man perform a belated act of justice for the original possessors of the soil, now reduced to 320,454. Happily that is an increase of 3,000 over the Indian population of 1932.

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Studying the Art of "Housewifery"

Unemployed Girls, Trained at Novel School on Long Island, Are Assured Positions in Domestic Service

In a cool mansion set back in spacious grounds at Roslyn, Long Island, unemployed girls are learning the fine art of housewifery. On graduation, after eight weeks in the Greta-Theo Home Training Center, they get positions at $30 a month and upwards, which includes bed and board and time off to meet the young man. They learn light laundering, sewing and mending, room care, cooking, marketing and even interior decoration. More than eighty girls who took the course last year have been able to go out and make a living.

Courtesy of the Girls' Service League

Girls in Greta-Theo Home Training Center at Roslyn, Long Island

It is almost a brand-new undertaking, copied after an English origin, and is under the auspices of the Girls' Service League, whose headquarters are at 138 East Nineteenth Street. The centers are staffed by the State Deparment of Education, and salaries of teachers are paid by the Civil Works Administration. For a girl who is trying to climb out of the depression and aspiring to have a home of her own one day, perhaps with a trained worker to help her, the course is a God-send. After graduation, said Mrs. Alexander M. Hadden, president of the League, the girls "were transformed into competent, capable young women, ready to take their places in the positions waiting to receive them. There was no trouble in placing them. We did not have a sufficient number of trained workers to fill the demands of the employers."

The girl-students are impressed with the fact that housework is not an inferior, menial type of labor for low-grade intelligence. The duties are more varied and interesting than factory work, soda-water jerking or saying "number, please," and plugging in a line. Of the graduates, all but twenty had had a grammar school education. One had had a year at college, and five were high school graduates. Twenty had never worked before, and the occupations of the others were unevenly divided among clerk, salesgirl, telephone operator, waitress, factory worker, stock girl and soda clerk. All were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-two.

The League, which is supported wholly by contributions, performs many other services for the girl in need. It gives her a home when she is homeless, personal and vocational guidance, training, physical care, recreation and a renewed faith in life. Girls whose health is impaired may go to the Hillcrest Camp in the Berkshires, where they learn outdoor cooking, take overnight hikes and enjoy a well-balanced camp program. Graduates may return to the centers to enjoy club life and to consult with the supervisors.

Other communities are advised and assisted in establishing similar protective work, and general information as to social conditions affecting young girls is given out by the League through lectures, radio talks and literature.

$110,000,000 for Needy

The cost of relief for the needy in New York City during 1933 was $110,000,000, or approximately eleven times the expenditure for the same purpose in 1929, according to the New York City Welfare Council. Of this amount nearly $96,000,000 came from public funds and more than $14,000,000 from private sources. The bulk of the private expenditures was raised by the Gibson Committee's emergency work and relief bureau and by the eleven family service societies. Other agencies whose expenditures were grouped under this head were the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and several smaller relief agencies. The private contributions probably represent the most successful group effort at local relief ever undertaken.

A Medical Entente

A New York philanthropist who prefers to hide his light under a bushel has donated a fund to enable two young physicians from each of the twenty-one Latin-American countries, including Puerto Rico, to spend a year of post-graduate training in United States hospitals. The fund will be sufficient to pay $30 a month to each interne, his traveling expenses and a year's subsistence. The gift is from one who is interested in promoting better understanding among the American peoples.

News of the donation was given to the Fifth Congress of the Pan-American Medical Association, meeting in New York, by Dr. Harlow Brooks, vice-president of the association. The organized medical profession in each country, it was said, is to select its two representatives. They will begin arriving some time this spring, and will be distributed in the large medical centers throughout the United States. Hope was expressed that such exchanges can be continued through future years, and that some servant, or servants, of peace will make it possible to send an equal number of United States physicians to spend a year as internes in South American hospitals.

After their New York session, more than 500 of the members of the association sailed on a sixteen-day trip, during which they will carry on the work of the convention and visit several of the South American countries. "Bon voyage" telegraphed the President. "I am confident that you will leave with your Latin-American colleagues an abiding conviction that you are in truth good neighbors."

China's Christian Radio

Shanghai sets an example to the world by opening a Christian radio station, whose cost of installation and operation have been provided locally. It is the result of the efforts of a group of business men, both Chinese and foreigners, and missionaries. The broadcasts can be heard at the present time in Shanghai, where there are reported to be 200,000 receiving sets in use, and in Hangchow, Ningpo and Soochow.

The programs include discussions of social problems, character building talks for children, health talks by mission doctors, short talks on "world trends," home betterment talks, sermons, personal testimonies and music. Family prayers are broadcast every morning. An American radio expert who has undertaken to provide receiving sets at cost for those Chinese who desire them exclaimed: "Think of manufacturing radios for the glory of God."

Cutting Hollywood

The Irish Free State is not going Hollywood. Three seconds is the limit on screen kisses. When a couple linger longer than that period James Montgomery, gray-haired censor, uses his scissors. He is equally cutting when it comes to bathroom and bedroom scenes.

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China Is Evolving a New School of Painters

They Are Really Recovering the Soul of Old Cathay and Becoming Critical of the West Which "Fails to Find Spirit Inherent in the Material World"

CHINA, it appears, is full of artists, painters and sculptors, who, contrary to Western notions, take pride in their amateur status. Instead of feeling apologetic for this state they rather apologize for the fewer artists who, through the influence of their study in the West, have become professional and sell their creative work. The amateurs give their paintings away to their friends.

The old art of China suffered from an academic formalism, with only now and then a real artist emerging. Yet from these was created a tradition that in the view of Dagny Carter, writing in *Asia* (Concord, New Hampshire), is more valuable to the modern artists than what he derives from his studies in Paris or elsewhere.

"What is needed in Chinese art more than anything else is sound critical discrimination between the work of the amateur and that of the true artist, and a courageous independence which will refuse to replace the ancient Chinese standards by methods from the West just in order to be like the rest of the world."

An old-fashioned painter in Peiping, named Chi Pai-shih, shows no influence of the West, but is highly esteemed by the moderns.

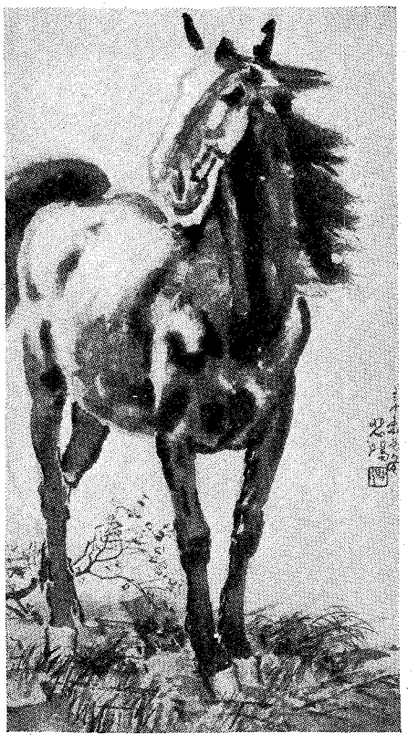
Used Ancient Models

Another influential painter was the late Kung-pah King, member of a wealthy Peiping family, who founded an art school and required his students to follow the ancient models as part of their training.

The writer gives an interesting account of the group of younger artists who have either been abroad or who are being taught by returned students, tho she found much of the painting in the Western style "crude, hastily done and unfinished." A leader among these foreign-trained artists is Ju Peòn of Nankin who has studied for eight years under excellent European artists. When first seen by the writer he wore long hair, a velvet coat and flowing tie, and his languid mannerisms and excellent French smacked of the Latin Quarter. His home was "suggestive of the western side of the Seine rather than of China, even to the two-year-old baby who was enraptured with a Debussy record.

"In his studio in the university he was working then on a large canvas of almost life-sized figures—a farmer's family and farm-hands all looking expectantly toward the west for the prince who should deliver them from the tyranny of the Yin emperors of long ago. So the artist explained to me this scene which in its universality touched me deeply.

"Seeing perhaps how the painting had impressed me, the artist said quietly, 'I wanted to paint the Chinese of all the ages.' Had he guessed my thoughts, I wondered? This patriarchal couple, with their children, grandchildren and farm-hands around them, might indeed typify the Chinese farmer of to-day, who finds himself as much in need of deliverance from tyrants as did his ancestors of three thousand years ago.



Horse, by Ju Peòn

Altho the artist had painted in Western style, he had interpreted the Chinese farmer of all the ages as only a Chinese could do it."

Two years later the long hair, Western clothes and mannerisms had disappeared. Ju Peòn looked happier:

"When the paintings were brought out, I found to my delight that Ju Peòn's recent work was all done in the old Chinese style, strong, realistic painting yet closely related in technique to the imaginative work of his teacher Chi Pai-shih. Some of the paintings were monochromes, but more often colors had been used sparingly. The brush work and the materials used were those of the old-style Chinese paintings, but there was a light effect in Ju Peòn's work which one would never find in any ancient Chinese painting. It was old China plus something new, which told of life and growth."

Chinese painters are not only recovering the soul of old China but are becoming critical of the West. "Your Western art is too literal," said Ko Kei-feng, a Cantonese, "you fail to find the spirit inherent in the material world." This was said of landscape.

There is a group strongly influenced by Russia, and nearly all have been more or less implicated in the "Red" movement. They produce campaign posters for political propaganda, and keep out of sight. "Several of them have found in the swift, sketchy, impressionistic style of old Chinese painting a first rate medium for political and humorous cartoons."

Where Pulitzer Honor May Go

Tho the announcement of the award of the Pulitzer Prize for the best drama of the year meeting the terms of the donor's bequest will not be made before the first of May, certain minds are already made up. "Mary of Scotland," the Maxwell Anderson opus, sponsored by The Theater Guild and illuminated by Helen Hayes, Philip Merivale and others will be the choice. Percy Hammond of the New York *Herald Tribune* was so assured by Walter Winchell, whose "agents having access to the Keyholes of Art as well as of Romance, so report to him after vigils keen and tenacious."

This may surprize the committee, Messrs. Walter Prichard Eaton, Clayton Hamilton and Austin Strong, who are reputed to believe their secret held closer than any affair of state.

The possibility that this will be the successful play has of course been mooted before, while claimants of the honor for "Men in White," "Ah Wilderness," "Dodsworth" and "Yellow Jack" have seemed to see these plays more nearly meeting the conditions laid down by the testator.

Contenders' Merits

From now on the merits of these contenders are likely to be more or less violently discussed equaling perhaps what the Keyhole reporters say of the perturbations of the committee. Already the claims of "Men in White" have been strongly supported and this play has held its popularity throughout the season.

Mr. Hammond, without any over confidence, throws in a few suggestions in favor of "Tobacco Road"—"ornery tho artistic," as he says; "the mildly incendiary 'Peace on Earth'; the town's best show, 'She Loves Me Not,' establishing the invulnerable chastity of Princeton's undergraduates; and 'Sailor Beware,' an impudent slice of life upon the ocean waves."

Finally, seeing himself an umpire he would vote "for 'Big Hearted Herbert' as the season's best bad show, and for 'Mary of Scotland' as its best good one."

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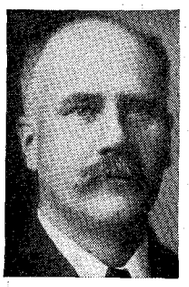
Religious Book Best Seller

Long ago there was a story current that Mark Twain and Robert Louis Stevenson sat on a bench in Washington Square discussing literary popularity. Stevenson was asking his friend the name of the most popular writer in the United States and Mark Twain was showing some confusion that implied modesty. "You're not the man nor I," said Stevenson and he named an up-country writer whose sales went into the millions.



Charles M. Sheldon

Alas that the name is forgotten, but as Stevenson died in 1894 and Charles Monroe Sheldon's "In His Steps" was not published until 1899 this writer was not in question.

A list of best sellers in America covering the period since 1875 has been compiled by Edward Weeks of *The Atlantic Monthly* for the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and Mr. Sheldon's book is rated as achieving a sale of 8,000,000 copies. Nineteen other books are counted within the million mark, and Mark Twain with "Tom Sawyer" (1,500,000) and "Huckleberry Finn" (1,000,000) registers two to Stevenson's "Treasure Island" (1,000,000).

No book since 1917 has reached the million grade. Gene Stratton Porter, coming second with a 2,000,000 sale of "Freckles," has three other books crowding toward that figure. John Fox exceeded the million with two books—"The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," and those whose names occur once are Lew Wallace with "Ben Hur" (1,950,000), Harold Bell Wright, Owen Wister, Jack London, Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, Edward Noyes Westcott, Margaret Sidney, Eleanor Steward, Anna Sewell and George Du Maurier, "Trilby" (1,000,000).

The list, which ends with Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage" (500,000), a number he shares with nine others, is too long to quote. Religion, tho standing first in the long list of sixty-five titles, gives way to sentiment in many following ones.

History as viewed by H. G. Wells is halfway down the line and Lindbergh's "We" (594,000) follows not long after, with Durant's "Story of Philosophy" (545,000), a near neighbor. Zane Grey's "The Mysterious Rider" beat Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street" by 7,700, the latter selling 546,300.

England's Best Detective Seller

The best seller in detective fiction in England is Miss Dorothy L. Sayers. Even the records of Edgar Wallace and Conan Doyle have been eclipsed by her latest book, "The Nine Tailors," which sold 100,000 copies in seven weeks. Educated at Somerville College, Oxford, she describes herself as "a scholar gone wrong."

Songs of Yesteryear and of To-day

Many Refrains of the Pre-War Period Are Still Popular—Will Present-Day Songs Survive?

Do the popular songs of to-day express that joy of life that will make them linger in the memory, say, ten years from now? Who will be heard still mooning "I'm sorry I made you cry"? A competition in singsong by a group of persons adult before the war and a group of the present generation was suggested by Kenneth S. Clark in *The Forum*. He proposed that each group sing ten songs, chosen without recourse to the printed music, from the hits of its period and see which exhibits more real *joie de vivre*. He feared that songs of to-day would not even be remembered.

Courtesy of Edward B. Marks

George M. Cohan in song and dance days

Songs that come to us from radio orchestras and crooners are ultra-sentimental and deal with the theme of love. "Ah, the dubious taste of some of them, the lack of reticence in their lovers, and the want of decent self-pride." Mr. Clark spoke of "the sleekly pornographic songs which irked Ring Lardner so annoyingly during the last years of his life—songs which, as Sigmund Spaeth pointed out, tell the 'facts of life' to a lush fox-trot or waltz accompaniment."

Mark Sullivan, in his volumes, "Our Times," covering the period from 1900 onward, paid attention to the songs that were sung by the people not for the people. Many persist to-day from the start of that period, like "the Sidewalks of New York," "The Bowery," "On the Banks of the Wabash" and "Little Annie Rooney."

A great number of songs of the pre-war period from 1900 to 1914 are listed, whose titles call up familiar refrains—"In the Good Old Summer Time," "Under the Bamboo Tree," "I've Got Rings on My Fingers," "Waiting at the Church"—the list is long. Then the war songs of "The Long, Long Trail," "Over There," "Pack Up Your Troubles." No one doubts these are singable songs, but from 1923 "we begin to run aground in the shallow waters of modern influences.

"Leaders of community singing who like to include in their programs our current popular songs—as possibly destined to be our folk songs of to-morrow—have confessed that they have been able to find but a scattered new song here and there which people knew and liked to sing.

"Here is a list of 'the ten greatest songs of the last decade,' assembled not long ago by the radio critic of the New York *Evening Journal*, as a result of votes cast by 370 orchestra leaders and other radio authorities: 'Old Man River,' 'The Man I Love,' 'My Blue Heaven,' 'I'll See You in My Dreams,' 'Tea for Two,' 'Lover, Come Back to Me,' and 'Russion Lullaby.' A list for which any thoughtful student of popular songs must have respect, but not necessarily a list of the ten best-liked and most singable songs of that decade."

The radio is blamed as the song-killer of the present day, tho it draws so much of its life from song. Three months is the actuarial term given to a song to-day against a year and a half in pre-radio times.

"John Chapman reported in the New York *Daily News* that from the five leading New York City stations the following songs had these repetitions on the air on one Sunday: 'Blue Prelude,' six times; 'Happy as the Day Is Long,' five times; 'Hold Me,' five times; 'I Cover the Waterfront,' seven; 'Isn't It Heavenly?' six; 'Gold Diggers' Song,' six; 'Cabin in the Pines,' five; and fifteen or twenty others, four times. You don't wish to hear any of them again? How strange!"

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers report the average popular sale of an outstanding song hit prior to 1925 as 1,156,134 copies. To-day the corresponding hit makes 229,866. People rely on the radio for singing, and likewise for playing, for in the seven years before 1931 the sale of pianos in this country dropped from $93,670,000 to $12,000,000 per annum.

Prohibition is charged as responsible for the decline in singing. "The return to beer will have a tremendous influence sociologically," Irving Berlin is quoted as saying, "and this influence will be manifested in popular music by a return to the singable song."

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AIRFLOW CHRYSLER

— NOT JUST THE WORD . . . BUT THE FACT

BALANCED LIKE AN ARROW IN FLIGHT

* * * * *

REAL streamline isn't a guess, it's a fact.

The wind tunnel shows with scientific accuracy just how a car should be shaped to cleave through the air at top efficiency.

It shows that the front should be rounded like an Airflow* Chrysler's. That the body should taper back . . . not swell from a point. That the rear should be a meeting of sweeping inward curves . . . not a rounded-off box. There must be no valleys between hood and fenders . . . no horns or lamps projecting.

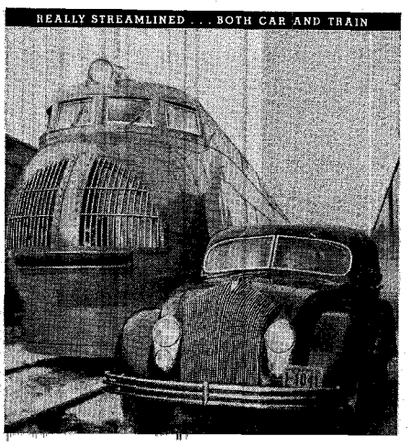
It's no accident that the Airflow Chrysler looks surprisingly like the modern, high-speed train. Both are examples of streamline that means something.

The Airflow Chrysler is balanced like an arrow in flight. Like an arrow, it has its heaviest weight in the front . . . to steady it as it cleaves through the air.

Passengers ride in the middle of the car . . . the point of minimum up-and-down motion and greatest roominess. The action of the springs is slowed by the new balance of weights . . . so that jolts are lengthened and softened into an easy glide.

If ever a motor car spoke for itself, it is the Airflow Chrysler! You have only to ride in it to know that it is the inevitable car of tomorrow—here today. That it ushers in a new era of transportation—a decidedly better and finer way to travel. Try it for yourself.

REALLY STREAMLINED . . . BOTH CAR AND TRAIN



Four Distinguished 1934 Models

CHRYSLER AIRFLOW EIGHT . . . 122 horsepower and 123-inch wheelbase. Six-passenger Sedan, Brougham and Town Sedan, five-passenger Coupe. All body types, $1245.

CHRYSLER AIRFLOW IMPERIAL . . . 130 horsepower . . . 128-inch wheelbase. Six-passenger Sedan and Town Sedan, five-passenger Coupe. All body types, $1495.

AIRFLOW CUSTOM IMPERIAL . . . 150 horsepower . . . 146-inch wheelbase. Magnificently-styled, individualized body types, prices on request

1934 CHRYSLER SIX . . . *With independently sprung front wheels* . . . for a smooth, cushioned ride . . . 93 horsepower, 7 body types on 117-inch and 121-inch wheelbase. Priced from $725 up. 4-door Sedan, $795. *All prices F. O. B. Factory, Detroit.*

FLOATING RIDE BOOKLET FREE—Write for the interesting booklet which describes the romantic development of Floating Ride. Address the Chrysler Sales Corporation, 12204 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

*NAME COPYRIGHTED 1933—CHRYSLER CORPORATION

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Today's Modern High-Speed Engines Need Finer, Tougher Oils

SURE, OILS LOOK ALIKE! It's hard for anyone to tell much about them, lined up in a service station! But once they're in your crankcase—your engine knows the difference in a hurry!

Because you're really not buying oil at all! You're buying *engine performance.* Smoothness. Protection for all the flying parts in that intricate piece of machinery under the hood.

And here's the important thing about that! Today's cars—and by that we mean cars built since 1930—are "cranky" about oil. High speed and higher temperatures in modern motors make them *twice* as hard on oil as cars built several years ago.

It's much more important now to have an oil that won't thin out dangerously under terrific heat. It's more important to have an oil that stays *tough* when spread in a much thinner film.

Mobiloil has been the largest selling motor oil ever since the modern high-speed engine came into general use. That's mighty significant—because it's clear indication that car owners find their cars run better on Mobiloil.

No, it isn't safe to trust to the *looks* of oil. But you *can* be sure by buying when you see the Mobiloil trademark.

You can buy Mobiloil literally everywhere. And wherever you buy it, the dealer sells from a simple chart that guarantees your getting the exact grade of oil *best fitted* for your make of car.

This Spring, get all the performance that was built into your car. Change to Summer Mobiloil at the first sign of warm weather—and listen to your engine purr!

Mobiloil

SOCONY-VACUUM CORPORATION

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From Politics to Natural History

Frederick Trubee Davison, an Unusual Executive Who, Himself Not a Scientist, Oversees the Work of Scientists at One of America's Most Famous Museums

WHEN a discontented electorate upset the applecart in 1932, Frederick Trubee Davison, who had been Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, was not long without a job. Defeated as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York, he left the political world shortly afterward to assume an administrative job as head of the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, to oversee the work of meteorologists, paleontologists and others of the scientific tribe whose work goes to make this museum the great national institution that it is.

Trubee Davison, as he is usually known, is a man who not only can accomplish things himself, but one who can get things in motion and can work cooperatively with others. He is the eldest son of the late Henry P. Davison, a member of the House of Morgan, who left him the largest share of his eight-million-dollar fortune in order that he might maintain Peacock Point, the family estate at Locust Valley, Long Island, and, it is said, so he might embark on a political career, unhampered by the necessity of making his everyday bread and butter.

Work for Aviation

He was president of his class in public school, senior prefect at Groton, and he won his insignia at Yale. His classmates cast a scattering number of votes for him in the senior elections and he placed third among them as the man who had "done most for Yale," was "most to be admired," and was "most likely to succeed."

While he was still at Yale as an undergraduate he took some of his classmates to his father's estate at Locust Valley with an instructor who gave the group, later known as the "First Yale Unit," their first flight training. Members of this group enlisted in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and entered active service in the World War in 1917. The "Yale Unit" served without Trubee Davison, however, for during a practise flight he fell about 200 feet in a seaplane and suffered serious injuries which kept him in a hospital for several months. Doctors said he would never again walk without crutches, but he overcame his physical disability and discarded first his crutches, then his cane. He still walks with a slight limp, however.

In recognition of his work in organizing the flight school at Locust Valley, President Wilson awarded him the Navy Cross in 1920.

In 1919 he entered the Columbia Law School and before he had passed his bar examinations was elected Assemblyman from his district in Republican Nassau County in 1922 to succeed Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. Davison served several terms in the State Legislature where he was a member of numerous committees and chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. During his term in the Assembly, he also served on the National Crime Commission formed under the auspices of Elbert H. Gary to decrease crimes of violence throughout the country. He made a tour of the United States and an exhaustive study of criminal legislation which aided

Keystone

F. Trubee Davison

the adoption of the stringent Baumes Laws in New York State and similar legislation in most other States.

In 1926 President Coolidge summoned Mr. Davison to Washington as Assistant Secretary of War in charge of Aeronautics, and he remained in this office throughout the Hoover Administration.

An Earnest Worker

Mr. Davison is an earnest and effective worker. He so dislikes writing that whenever he has to speak he puts off writing his speech until the last minute. He is reticent, dislikes interviews and seldom expresses himself for publication. His outstanding lapse from serenity was his address to the American Legion convention in 1932, when he courageously bearded the lion in his den by attacking the bonus and scoring the so-called Bonus Expeditionary Force. Later in 1932 he ran for Lieutenant-Governor of New York State on the ticket with Colonel Donovan, having been previously named as a possible candidate for Governor.

For amusement Mr. Davison finds a detective story or a biography to read. He seldom if ever reads a novel. He never plays bridge but likes to play poker for small stakes.

He was a good friend of the late Harry Houdini's. He also knows Thurston and many of the leading magicians. Occasionally he gives demonstrations of legerdemain himself and once, while performing the famous mail-bag trick in Washington when he attempted to escape in the manner of Houdini, he found himself so well locked in that the trick failed.

As president of the Museum of Natural History, he succeeded Henry Fairfield Osborn, who declared that his successor possessed "in a large measure the qualities of public spirit, of museum-mindedness, of the love of nature, of determination to put things through, of tact, good judgment, of common sense which the museum needs in all its manifold relations." He had previously been elected a trustee at twenty-seven, to succeed his father who was also active there.

In his office of president, he acts solely as an administrator, unlike his predecessor who was both a scientist and an executive. Consequently he has time to fraternize with the staff members, goes to lunch with them in the museum cafeteria and is popular with them. During his first year as president the number of visitors has increased 100,000 over the previous year. This may be due in part to the times, partly to the fact that under Mr. Davison's administration, a great deal more attention has been paid to publicizing the museum and its exhibits.

Trip to Africa

One contribution made to the museum during the past year was the famous airplane in which Charles and Anne Lindbergh flew around the world, which now hangs in the museum as a permanent exhibit. This was procured by Mr. Davison from Lindbergh through personal friendship.

Much interest, too, has been aroused in the museum by Mr. Davison's trip to Africa last summer which he made with his wife and the Martin Johnsons. The purpose of this expedition was to provide the museum with exhibits for African Hall and also to satisfy a long ambition to take such an expedition with his old friend, Martin Johnson.

Some of the Davison letters to his sons written from Africa were made public by the museum authorities and were published in the metropolitan press as front page news. They stimulated a great deal of interest both in the museum and the expedition. "The most exciting and dangerous two minutes I have ever been through" was his description of the killing of a charging bull elephant who barely missed trampling both Davison and his wife. The latter is the former Dorothy Peabody, daughter of Groton's headmaster.

The elephant hunt was regarded as a complete success and despite the narrow escapes, the expedition succeeded in bagging a group of elephants for the museum. Whether or not Mr. Davison will remain at his administrative duties in the museum, or whether he will choose to reenter politics at some time in the future remains to be seen.

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When There Is Less Time Between Bites

It Is a Far Cry From the Recently Accepted Fish-Stocking Methods to Modern Aquiculture Which Remakes the Stream If That Is Necessary for Good Angling

By Ray Schrenkeisen

Associate Editor of *Field & Stream*

WITHIN recent years, the State fish and game departments and fish culturists in general have awakened to the fact that, in many instances, their methods of trying to improve the fishing in inland waters were all wrong. Most of these agencies, both public and private, have come to the conclusion that, to a large extent at least, they have been barking up the wrong tree.

In the early days, when man first learned to propagate game-fish artificially in large numbers, the accepted method of stocking streams and lakes was to dump into them great quantities of fry fish only a few days or a few weeks old. The helpless little creatures were unable to fend for themselves or were swallowed whole by the larger and cannibalistic members of their kind. The result was that many such programs were 99 per cent. unsuccessful.

Next came the fingerling stage. This involved the stocking of young fish three or four inches in length. While frequently more helpful than the introduction of fry, this method, too, by no means always produced satisfactory results. In hundreds of waters only a small percentage of the fish survived.

Then some far-sighted fish-culturists began advocating the planting of adult fish —fish of legal or above-legal length. One of the trail-blazers and stanch supporters of this movement is Charles O. Hayford, Superintendent of the New Jersey State Fish Hatchery at Hackettstown. The result was that, in 1932-33, 510,180 trout over six inches in length were turned out from that hatchery, and only 164,800 fish under legal size. Great improvement was noted by the trout fishermen. Despite a steady annual increase in licensed anglers, there was decidedly less time between bites.

Not Always Successful

Even this plan, however, does not always bring the hoped-for results and, even when successful, is usually very expensive. In order to raise healthy adult stock, the hatcheries must keep the fish on hand for a much longer period than was formerly the case. This necessitates additional space and bigger feed bills, despite the fact that thousands of adult fish in most instances accomplish more than would millions of fry or fingerlings and that greatly improved feeding methods have decreased the time factor in rearing trout to adult stage.

Something was still wrong, and a few scientists began scratching their heads and looking to the waters, themselves, as the source of at least some of their difficulties. "Why wouldn't it be a good idea," they said, "to find out if some of these waters can support fish life before we dump a lot of fish into them?" Is there the right kind of food and enough of it? Are there proper spawning areas and are they accessible to the fish? Do the waters contain impurities that might prove harmful? Is there sufficient protection for the fish in the way of cover from their enemies which prey upon them from land, water and air? Is the water temperature at any and all seasons of the year right to insure the survival and optimum growth of the fish?

Photograph by Capt. C. F. O'Keefe

An unusual photograph of J. N. Hightower, of Coleman, Florida, taking a large mouth bass

These and a host of other questions began to be asked. Most of them had never before been given consideration. The scientists began to congratulate each other because here, they felt sure, lay the answers to many of their problems. The result was that some of the State fish and game departments instituted what are known as biological surveys—really scientific investigations of inland waters and water systems. New York State was a pioneer in this movement. Each year, for the past five or six years, a biological survey has been made of a certain group of lakes and streams in the State. One year it was the Champlain watershed, another the St. Lawrence watershed, then the Oswego River System, etc. All of these surveys have been made under the direction of Dr. Emmeline Moore, one of the foremost fish-culturists in the country, and a staff of scientists, sometimes three dozen or more, consisting of biologists, ichthyologists, entomologists, chemists and physicists. Eventually it is hoped to survey all the waters of any importance throughout the State.

Some of the things learned as a result of the various State surveys were of the utmost importance and, in many cases, startling and not very flattering to the State stocking programs then in force. It was found that all to frequently the fish which had been planted had no more chance of making a living than had a new-born infant left to itself. Millions of dollars had been spent in rearing fish that frequently survived only a few weeks or, at most, a few months. Often, when they did survive, food was inadequate, in both quality and quantity.

Here, then, was a great improvement. Now, at last, the right fish could be placed in the right waters.

The New Idea

Then, one day, somebody decided to apply to fish culture that old philosophy that if the mountain won't come to the man then the man will have to go to the mountain. In other words, if there are waters that can support little or no fish life, why couldn't something be done to improve those waters? Two of the first men to ask themselves this question were Edward R. Hewitt, noted angler grandson of the still more famous Peter Cooper Hewitt, and Prof. Carl L. Hubbs of the Institute for Fisheries Research of the University of Michigan. Astounding and highly satisfactory consequences have made themselves evident as a result of their ingenious and unremitting labors and investigations and of those who followed in their wake.

Dams have been built to form pools where they were lacking. Trees have been cut down and anchored in streams to afford hiding places for the fish and incubators, so to speak, for the aquatic insects and other organisms upon which the fish feed and many of which lay their eggs only on wood. "Deflectors" were installed in order to change the direction of currents and thus force the stream to improve itself in one way or another. Winter holes were made that would not freeze over and that would serve as places of refuge for fish during the cold-weather months. Aquatic plants, on which also grow countless insects and tiny crustaceans that go to make up the diet of most fish, were introduced in suitable areas of both streams and lakes. Spawning sites were built or improved. Food was introduced. Excess weeds and muck were removed. Predators were destroyed and kept under control. Refuges were established and improved. Sources of pollution were abolished.

One thing more remains to be accomplished. All the agencies and methods must be correlated. Research, stocking and stream and lake improvement standards must be instituted and duplication of efforts eliminated.

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CALIFORNIA MOVES EAST

A California vacation is within your reach this summer!

In miles, California is no nearer the East than it was last year. But in dollars it's a great deal nearer. All types of rail fares have been reduced. Pullman charges have been cut *one-third* everywhere in the West.

California isn't far away in time, either. From Chicago, for example, it's only two days and three nights on our swift Overland Limited to San Francisco or Golden State Limited to Los Angeles. And these days en route will be well spent if you go on one Southern Pacific train, return on another Southern Pacific train and see a different part of the United States each way.

The conquest of heat

As a big step toward the air-conditioning of all equipment, club cars, room cars (compartments, drawing rooms), lounge cars, dining cars and observation cars on our Overland Limited, Golden State Limited, Cascade and Sunset Limited will be air-conditioned by this summer. *There will be no extra charge for these accommodations—no extra fare on any of our trains.*

Air-conditioned cars manufacture their own climate. Air from the outside is drawn in through filters, and its temperature and humidity are automatically raised or lowered to just the right degree for greatest comfort. Noise and dust are excluded.

I want to see Yosemite

Southern Pacific will take you there. We'll show you the fathomless blue of Crater Lake, the stupendous Carlsbad Caverns, the biggest trees on earth. Most of the famous scenic wonders of the West are reached by Southern Pacific rails. Our four leading trains approach California through four widely different scenic regions. By going to California on one of these trains and returning on another you can, we think, see more of the West than on any other railroad. Any railroad agent can sell you a ticket to California and back on Southern Pacific.

We are a western railroad. The men who serve you on our trains are western men. From the veteran who drives the giant engine that pulls you smoothly up the high Sierra to the waiter who serves you in the dining-car, they are sincerely interested in making your trip a pleasant one. We think you'll find on Southern Pacific trains an atmosphere of western hospitality.

First call on the diner

Ordinarily, people don't write to railroads unless they have something to complain about. So we are more than a little proud of the hundreds of letters we have received praising our new dining-car service. "The most reasonably priced and best prepared meal I ever had on a railroad," said one. "A perfect meal," said another.

We call this new service "Meals Select." Complete luncheons and dinners begin at 80 cents, including soup, salad, entree, vegetables, bread and butter, beverage and dessert. Club breakfasts begin at 50 cents. A la carte service is still provided for those who prefer it.

Five days at sea

We present our steamship line and its trim flagship, the "Dixie." She isn't the biggest ship afloat, but she's modern and very comfortable. She sails from New York every three weeks and cruises to New Orleans in five days, connecting with the Sunset Limited to California.

From New York, Boston and many other northeastern cities, you can include this delightful ocean voyage in your trip to California for no extra fare. In fact, you *save* money, because first class berth and meals aboard ship are included in your railroad fare.

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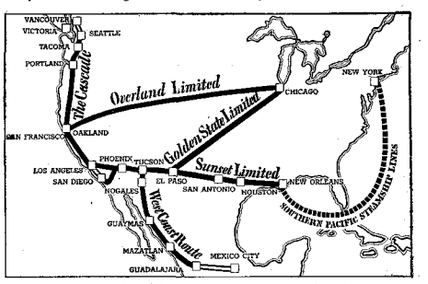
FARES CUT TO CALIFORNIA

On December 1st, all western railroads reduced their fares and cut Pullman charges one third. This year you can travel from any eastern or mid-western city to California for a lot less money than last year. Reduced summer fares will be in effect from May 15 to October 15, with return limit October 31. (For example, $86 roundtrip from Chicago to California, $85.15 from New Orleans.) A lower berth, Chicago to California, costs only $15.75 as against $23.63 last year.



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—speeds over the direct route between Chicago and Los Angeles. Through Pullman service also to San Diego (via Carriso Gorge) and to Santa Barbara.

THE CASCADE

—meets northern United States and Canadian lines and brings you south through the evergreen mountains of the Northwest.

There is no extra fare on any Southern Pacific train. These four will carry air-conditioned cars this summer.

Write Mr. Bartlett

Mr. Bartlett, our Passenger Traffic Manager in Chicago, will be glad to answer any questions about a trip to the Pacific Coast or Mexico. Mail the coupon, or write him a letter, telling him the places you'd like to see, when you plan to leave, etc. *Ask about the low cost of checking your automobile to your destination.*

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The 1934 All-America Basketball Team

By Les Gage

A REVIEW of the 1934 college basketball season reveals this indoor winter game becoming more and more appealing to the spectators. New attendance records were established in all sections of the country as basketball, one of the few intercollegiate sports that is financially self-sustaining, became more firmly entrenched as the second game to football on the campus athletic calendar.

This increasing enthusiasm for the game can be attributed, perhaps, to the emphasis coaches have placed on the offense in recent years. The rule makers have also acknowledged the spectators' pleas for more action with occasional revisions in the code that have favored the offensive players and handicapped the defense.

Few teams have the old back guard, or standing guard, as he was called—the big, bulky guardian of the rear court, who was not permitted to venture into offensive territory when his team controlled the ball. Both defensive players are now important cogs in the team's scoring plays. The rules have been tightened to eliminate stalling and to prevent many of the rough tactics that contributed formerly to the loose play in the backcourt. Now the officials are constantly blowing one foul or another—all this has given us the modern free-scoring game.

There is more intersectional competition in college basketball to-day. During the Christmas vacation period, in particular, the leading teams often make extended tours through the country, meeting representative colleges in other sections. This development has made it possible to compare the strength of leading quintets and rank their players. With this trend toward intersectional basketball competition came the selection of an All-America honor roll.

Our study of the 1934 basketball campaign has been nation-wide. Without the counsel of some seventy-five prominent varsity coaches it would have been impossible to appraise the qualifications and records of all these splendid players and their teams. The fifteen men chosen for positions on the All-America were so nearly on a par, it is entirely possible that our third team would defeat the first were these mythical quintets to meet.

Norman Cottom, who played the leading rôle on Purdue's championship team, is awarded one forward position. He was the sharp-shooter of Coach Ward Lambert's great offensive machine that established a new Big Ten record for points scored in a season, and he won the individual scoring honors of his conference with 120 points in twelve league games. Cottom was the ball-hawk type, quick on the start and could travel at terrific speed with a low dribble that carried him into the scoring area. His greatest threat was an accurate under-the-basket shot used effectively when driving in from either side.

Ed Krause, one of the greatest Notre Dame athletes of all time, is teamed with Cottom at the other forward position. For three years Krause has been a popular selection for All-America recognition in football and basketball, and this season he was the key man on a successful Irish team that won twenty games of their scheduled twenty-four. He was a good defensive player, valuable on rebounds; he was a dangerous shot at long range and deadly under the basket. Altho of great value as a feeder, Krause scored 196 points himself.

Pittsburgh's big, rugged jumper, Claire Cribbs, is our center. He was largely responsible for two late season defeats the Panthers administered to Notre Dame. Cribbs was a good floor man—an aggressive player who was always on the ball, fighting it out for his teammates. He was a deceptive ball handler, clever passer and a capable all-around performer who did everything well. The Pitt center seldom failed to control the ball at center jump, and possessed an accurate shooting eye. This boy is the latest of a long string of expert protégés of Dr. H. C. Carlson, the eminent Pittsburgh coach.

Hagan Anderson of New York University, one of the guards on our 1934 All-America, was probably the outstanding performer in Metropolitan New York, a district that produces some of the most talented players in the game year after year. Teamed with Jim Lancaster, another brilliant guard, Anderson contributed much, both offensively and defensively, to the undefeated record of the N.Y.U. five. He was an excellent shot, and usually connected with one or two goals in the pinches when points were needed. An intelligent operator, with a strong physique, Anderson was a tireless worker on the defense and knew perfectly the technique of that department of play. He was a good passer and dribbler.

Hal Lee, Washington's captain and All-Northwest guard, is at the other defensive

The All-America*

First Team

Forward	Cottom (Purdue)
Forward	Krause (Notre Dame)
Center	Cribbs (Pittsburgh)
Guard	Anderson (N.Y.U.)
Guard	Lee (Washington)

Second Team		*Third Team*
Thompson (Duke)	Forward	Morstadt (Marquette)
Borries (Navy)	Forward	Gray (Texas)
Goldman (C.C.N.Y.)	Center	Guttero (So. California)
Selzer (Iowa)	Guard	Bavid (Butler)
McGuinness (St. Johns)	Guard	Miles (Yale)

Honorable Mention

Forwards—Fairman (Princeton), Froschauer (Illinois), Allison (Texas Christian), Witte (Wyoming), Hargaden (Georgetown), Rosan (Temple), Sawyers (Washington & Lee), Eddy (Purdue), Eifert (California), Ferraro (Cornell), Ebling (Kansas), Haarlow (Chicago), Barskis (De Paul), Bracken (Providence) and Bush (Massachusetts State).

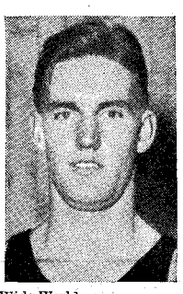
Centers—DeMoisey (Kentucky), Norman (Minnesota), Freeman (Pennsylvania), Stydahar (West Virginia), Schmidt (Creighton), Merka (Texas A. & M.), Kinner (Utah), Bennett (Westminster) and Meinhover (North Dakota).

Guards—Hashagen (Pennsylvania), Poser (Wisconsin), Connatser (Alabama), Davis (Kentucky), Weir (Indiana), McCachren (North Carolina), Browning (Oklahoma), Lancaster (N.Y.U.), Miller (Missouri), Manske (Northwestern) and Meyers (Texas Christian).

*Selected with the aid of an advisory board of seventy-five prominent college coaches.

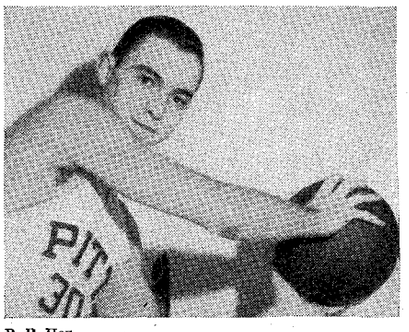
Wide World

Borries
Navy



Wide World

Hagan Anderson
N.Y.U.



R. P. Hay

Claire Cribbs, of the University of Pittsburgh, in action

Norman Cottom
Purdue

Ed Krause
Notre Dame

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post. He was captain of his conference title-winning team and the ranking guard in the Pacific Coast territory. This tall, rangy fellow could do everything expected of a topnotch basketballer—dribble, pass accurately, handle the ball cleverly, shoot. Lee was a great morale man with the knack of holding his team together. His defensive play was flawless and he possessed an uncanny ability for retrieving rebounds.

More individual stars are developed in basketball than in football, for the very nature of the game requires certain native ability. A basketball player relies more on his own resourcefulness, finesse and talent than the support of a well coordinated team. Yet, only a few months ago the football writers were finding it difficult to determine the personnel of the football All-America because they were confronted with a host of fine players entitled to the honor. Now we face a greater array of brilliant athletes, and our problem concerns a game that is played by five men.

With Cottom, Krause, Cribbs, Anderson and Lee in the first All-America line-up we are forced to assign a number of great players to positions on the second and third teams, while many truly thrilling forwards, centers and guards are awarded honorable mention. We regret indeed that our first quintet could not include such experts as Guttero of Southern California, Goldman of C.C.N.Y., DeMoisey of Kentucky, Thompson of Duke, Borries of Navy, Gray of Texas, Froschauer of Illinois, Witte of Wyoming, Rosan of Temple, Morstadt of Marquette, Fairman of Princeton, Haarlow of Chicago, Hargaden of Georgetown, McGuinness of St. Johns, and others.

Harvard Freshmen Want Rest

Harvard requires three hours a week exercise from first year men. Some seventy-five freshmen have signed a circulated petition favoring the abolition of compulsory exercise on the grounds that such prescribed programs of athletics were "prep schoolish." Yale's compulsory exercise for freshmen is Bob Kiphuth's "correctives," designed to remedy faulty feet and posture.

Sports Calendar

Fencing

April 25—National Championships, Foils, Epées, and Sabres, Hotel Astor, New York City.

Horse Racing

April 28—Kentucky Racing Association Opening, Churchill Downs, Kentucky.

Lawn Tennis

April 16-23—Mason and Dixon Tournament, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

International Rugby

April 7—Cambridge University vs. Harvard, Ohio Field, N.Y.U., New York City.

April 10—Cambridge University vs. Princeton, Princeton, New Jersey.

April 12—Cambridge University vs. Yale, the Yale Bowl, New Haven, Connecticut.

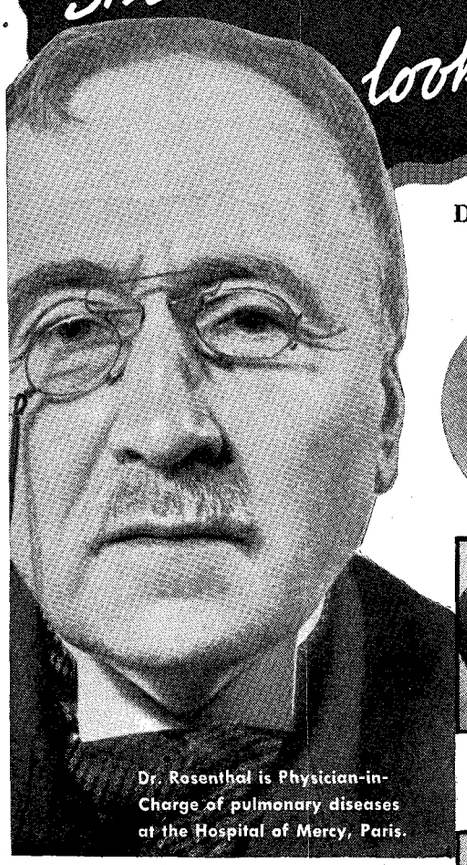
April 14—Cambridge University vs. All-East XV, Baker Field, Columbia University, New York City.

"She was always tired—looked Sick!"

explains

DR. GEORGES ROSENTHAL,

(President, Medical Society of Paris)



Dr. Rosenthal is Physician-in-Charge of pulmonary diseases at the Hospital of Mercy, Paris.

"SALESGIRL, age 25. Her unhappy appearance made her seem irritable. She couldn't sleep soundly, had to force herself to eat, had headaches, was depressed.

"AFTER EXAMINATION, I told the young lady: 'The root of your trouble is constipation.' I advised her to give up cathartics, and to start eating yeast daily.

"THE CHANGE was extraordinary. Before a month had passed, her nervousness disappeared. Her appetite and strength quickly returned. Headaches disappeared."

"WHEN patients are run-down," says Dr. Rosenthal, noted physician, "I always suspect sluggish intestines.

"Constipation shows itself in such varied troubles as drowsiness, headaches, bad breath, coated tongue, and skin troubles.

"These afflictions, together with loss of appetite, irritability, and lack of energy, disappear when the blood stream and intestines are purified by yeast.

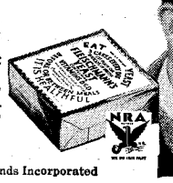
"Yeast," Dr. Rosenthal adds, "is a veritable policeman of the intestines.

"For more than 20 years, I have found yeast the best remedy for constipation. It acts in a *natural* way . . . unlike harsh, habit-forming cathartics."

Won't you decide to start eating Fleischmann's Yeast *right now?*

Eat 3 cakes daily for at least 30 days. Directions are on the label. You can get it at grocers, restaurants, soda fountains . . . very rich in vitamins B, D and G.

Fleischmann's Yeast gets at the root of most troubles . . . bodily poisons! Then you're like a new person . . . more cheerful . . . more energetic . . . So start eating it right away!



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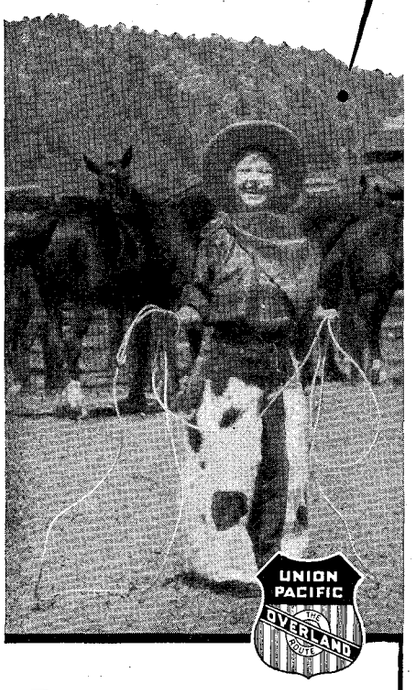

DAD *is* watching you . . . and what a thrill he's getting, riding, fishing, climbing mountains, vacationing with the family, enjoying the wonderful sunshine and scenic beauty—OUT WEST.

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A Game That Two Can Play

Cambridge Team Begins a Series of Games To-day Against Harvard, Heralding Another Permanent International Sport

Funds for Rugby Matches

With the full approval of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, THE LITERARY DIGEST invites those sportsmen among its readers, who would have a part in establishing Rugby in America, to contribute to the financing of the matches which will be played in April.

(Checks should be made payable to: THE LITERARY DIGEST Rugby Fund, 354 Fourth Ave., New York City.)

Contributors to Rugby Fund

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At the end of the major league baseball season, a "World Series" is held. In fact that is no "World Series." There is not even a Canadian team to lend as much international flavor as there is to the play for the Stanley Cup in the National Hockey League. At the end of our college football season, an All-America football team is picked—or rather, several are picked. It has often been expressed that this mythical team has no opportunity to demonstrate its ability. And if there were such an opportunity, there would be very little ability, as a team, to demonstrate, for the simple reason that our American game of football has become so highly specialized that a player who learned the game at Stanford would have some little difficulty, without a great deal of practise, in working smoothly with a man who had learned his game at Yale. In both baseball and football—games that share honors and seasons at the "national sports"—there is nothing that the "World Champions" and the "All-Americans" can do after they have been so acclaimed save rest on their laurels.

The Cambridge rugby invasion has presented an obvious and an excellent solution to that gap in the season's end of our American national sports. It will be clearly demonstrated against the Cambridge XV that an All-America rugby team could turn in better than a first rate game simply because the play of the rugby game is the same the country over and the world over. And think of the fresh fields to conquer for such an All-America team—the Internationals, tours to New Zealand, Japan, and Australia. Here would be a sport where "All-America" and "World's Champion" would have a meaning far more than mythical.

With the future of American rugby in mind—a game that two countries can play—a move is under way to form an Atlantic Seaboard Rugby Union that can cooperate with Rugby Unions abroad to give America a permanent place in future Internationals. Needless to say, the series that begins today, April 7, with the game between Cambridge and Harvard, will lend a tremendous impetus to that movement. This game will be broadcast over station WABC—the first radio broadcast of a rugby game in America. That in itself will be of incalculable value in spreading the seeds of a great game. THE LITERARY DIGEST, always deeply interested in true amateur sport, hopes that this game that has grown to embody more fully than any other sport the true amateur spirit may become firmly planted in America.

Rugby Takes Root

Tho few people are aware of the fact, there is an Illinois Rugby Union and a Missouri Valley Rugby Union. But up until now, the real activity in American Rugby has been pretty well concentrated in two areas—California and the Boston-New York district of the East.

Out in California, where old rugger men have revived the game so successfully, there are two Rugby Unions—a tribute to the energy of the men connected with the game there. The California Rugby Union has grown up around the San Francisco Bay district and the Southern California Rugby Union has sprung from a nucleus of stanch rugby men around the Los Angeles area.

In Southern California, where the history of the growth of the game has not received as much attention as it merits, Dr. Harry Warren and Ray Barry played the role of pioneers when they organized a rugby club and played several games back in 1930. Roy St. Clare Tisdale started the Southern California Rugby Union in 1932, and its members promptly launched a program of missionary work in the true rugger manner. San Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Hollywood, Fresno—teams were planted in all those and more places. Rugby is back to stay in California, where the season is made to order for the game.

It is reported that a problem has arisen in California as regards the matter of substitutions during a game. The answer to that problem is obvious as well as adequate: It isn't Rugby.

Bill Henry comments on rugby substitutions in the Los Angeles *Times:*

"Capt. Roy Tisdall, who has played the game just about every place where the sun never sets on the British flag, is a stickler for the fundamental principles of the game. Which is right and proper. To him the idea of tinkering with the rules that have brought the game to popularity all over the world is just naturally silly.

"To him its equivalent would be to teach boys to play baseball by letting them have four strikes, for instance. 'It would be like using a substitute in a tennis match,' says the doughty captain.

"It's really a relief to have one game where the kibitzers aren't forever scrambling the rules—as I understand it, the rules of life aren't changed to suit the whims of the players, coaches or spectators either."

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Collegiate Indoor Polo

Nearly every team entered in the indoor intercollegiate championships that got under way last Saturday night started play with a higher handicap than they had two weeks ago. A special committee decided on the new handicaps on a basis of the preliminary play this season.

Pennsylvania Military College remains at the top of the team rankings with a twelve goal total. Combs of P.M.C. was raised from five to six goals, leaving him still with the highest handicap among the college players. The Harvard team leads the Yale trio by one goal, with a nine goal handicap. Indoor polo at Yale has slipped since the days of Winston Guest, Mike Phipps, Stewart Iglehart, "Chu" Baldwin, and Jimmy Mills—the nucleus of the once unbeatable Optimists and other famous indoor teams.

Figure Skating Wins Crowd

It came as something of a surprize when Tilden's professional tennis troupe produced a sellout at Madison Square Garden last winter. Even indoor tracks felt the surge of the Recovery Program, in soaring gate receipts. But even the long shot optimists could never have forecast the tremendous success that figure skating has earned.

Two charity ice carnivals built around Sonja Henie, Karl Schafer, and eleven-year-old Hedy Stenuf have packed the seats at Madison Square Garden—thus is a prophecy fulfilled. Lincoln Werden commented in the New York *Times* on the tremendous popularity that figure skating has achieved and upon the central figure in that achievement:

"It was Karl Schafer who carried off the lion's share of the plaudits. Not only did the spectators applaud, but they cheered wildly, as they would a great artist, when he had finished his superb skating."

Georgia Looks Ahead

Spring practise is over down at the University of Georgia and already the experts are picking the team of Southern Bulldogs that have always made life miserable for their cousins, the litter of the late "dog-napped" Handsome Dan up at Yale. Hy Aronstam, sports columnist on the University of Georgia *Red and Black*, picks next year's team, see if he is right next fall:

"Next year should see a Bulldog team made up almost entirely of veterans stepping out on the field to meet the foe. Judging from the results of spring practise, the lineup for the first game should read: Tom Perkinson at center; John Brown and Dave McCullough, guards; John West and Charley Opper at tackle; and Charley Turbeyville and Henry Wagnon at the flank posts. The backfield will probably be made up of Jack Griffith, Cy Grant, John Bond, and Buck Chapman. The only change is Bond, who has a big job ahead of him in trying to fill the shoes vacated by Homer Key."

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SOMETHING *big* is happening on the high seas—something big for *America!* The new steamships *Washington* and *Manhattan,* two of the most sensational successes on the sea, were BORN IN AMERICA—were planned by Americans, built by Americans—owned by Americans, and manned by Americans. And one glance at the spacious luxury of their magnificent staterooms will tell you . . . these regal ships were built *for* Americans. They are the two largest liners that America has ever built . . . the fastest cabin ships in the world.

A Few Features of these New Ships —Unusually large staterooms, magnificent swimming pools, spacious sports decks, gymnasiums, air-conditioned dining salons, telephones in every cabin stateroom, large wardrobe space, children's playrooms, hot and cold running water in every cabin. The *Manhattan* and *Washington* with their running mates, *President Harding* and *President Roosevelt,* offer weekly service to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre, Hamburg. See your local agent. His services are free. Roosevelt Steamship Co., Inc., General Agents, No. 1 Broadway, New York City.

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When to Break the Rules at Bridge

By Walter Malowan

Member of the 1933 All-American Championship Team and Secretary of the International Contract Bridge Union

WHENEVER I am an innocent bystander at a bridge controversy and one of the players quotes the rule "Never finesse against your partner," or "Never underlead an ace against a suit bid," I am tempted to remind him of the lines from "Pinafore": "What! Never?"—"Well, hardly ever."

Of course many buoys are necessary for the beginner to cling to when lost in a flood of directions as to the play of a hand, but once he has been graduated from the kindergarten, common sense should tell him when to let go and swim without aid. To give a simple example, let us consider the standard rule, "always cover an honor with an honor." The purpose of this play is to make a high card good in the partner's hand, if possible. If the dummy holds ace, queen and a small card in a suit, and the declarer leads the jack, the player to his left should cover with the king, if he has it. The partner might hold 10 3 2 or 9 8 3 2 in that suit and the play of the king will set up the top card.

On the other hand, let us assume that the opponents have reached a high contract at hearts and the dummy shows A Q 10 2 in the trump suit. The player in front of the dummy holds K 4 and the declarer again leads the jack. To cover with the king in this case would be absolutely useless, as the partner can not hold more than two trumps and perhaps only one or none. In that case it is possible that if the king of hearts is not played, the declarer might not finesse, hoping that the king would drop from the hand to the right. The holder of the king has nothing to lose and much to gain in not playing it on the jack.

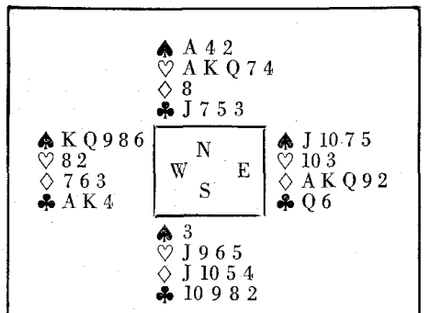
The No-Trump Hand

To give a no-trump hand as another instance: North (the dummy) holds spades A K 4, Hearts 6 2, Diamonds Q J 10 7 4 3, Clubs 5 2. West leads a spade, the king takes the trick and the queen of diamonds is played. East, holding the king, should not cover under any circumstances.

The declarer's ace might be blank, and with the dummy having only one more reentry the diamond suit would be dead. The same would happen if East holds K 5 2 and South A 9. The latter could not trap the king unless it was played on the queen; but if he can afford to lose a diamond trick, then the declarer should play the ace, regardless of what East plays. Then another diamond lead would set up the suit, with the ace of spades still available as a reentry.

A much more complicated case is the following: North A 5 4, West Q 9 2. South leads the jack. West should not cover as South might hold K J 10 or J 10 8 7. In the first case, withholding the queen forces South to guess, while in the second case and many similar ones the play of the queen on the jack would cost a trick. Without the nine in the West hand, it is optional what to do with the queen.

The above examples show that there should be no such words as "always" in bridge; and now to the task of tearing down from its pedestal the word "never." It is true, that in the great majority of cases a player loses in finessing against his own partner. Yet, when holding ace, queen and a small card in a suit led by the partner



The bidding:

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
1 Spade	2 Hearts	2 Spades	Pass
Pass	3 Hearts	3 Spades	Pass
Pass	Pass		

against a no-trump contract, the queen, rather than the ace, should be played.

If the declarer does not hold the king, nothing is lost by holding up the ace; whereas, if he does hold it, he should take the trick, as he does not know who has the ace. Now the defending side's suit is probably set up, with the possibility of defeating the no-trump contract. This would not be the case if third hand played the ace before the queen. The declarer, if holding the king and two small cards in that suit, would hold back with the king until the third lead, and first hand might have no re-entry.

Even the rule never to trump your partner's ace is not iron-clad, as disregarding it sometimes means the trading of one trick for two or three. The advice "Never underlead an ace against a suit bid" is also subject to exceptions. The hand shown in the diagram is as brilliant an example of the rewards of disobedience as could well be given.

North and South were vulnerable, while the other pair had forty points on the first game. It was the declarer's misfortune to have Baron Waldemar von Zedtwitz, one of the world's greatest players, as an opponent, for against almost any weaker player he would have made his contract. Scorning the hackneyed opening of the king of hearts, the Baron led the singleton of diamonds. This was the correct lead, as the ace of spades gave him control of the trump suit. The dummy won the first trick, and the second trick was lost to the ace of spades.

North now studied the possibility of the hand. West obviously had the ace and king of clubs, as these were the only high cards not in sight, and without them he would not have had an opening bid. Therefore three trump tricks were needed to set the contract, and North underled his ace, king and queen of hearts, as this course provided the only possibility for South to lead diamonds twice.

This fine play met with due reward, as South won the third trick with the nine of hearts, gave North a ruff in diamonds, and took the next trick with the jack of hearts. North thereby made his last trump good on another diamond lead.

The old dogma always to lead the longest suit against a no-trump contract has become obsolete with the advanced technique of defensive play, and short-suit leads are often preferred by expert players, whose judgment (or possibly instinct) tells them which suit to choose.

Without Exception

And yet the word "never" should apply to certain bridge tactics without exceptions. I "never" bid a psychic without a safe landing place. To bid no-trump on a trickless hand with a 4-3-3-3 distribution is akin to suicide. Should the opponents double, the adventurer would have no suit to turn to and the set might go into four figures. Yet when holding a worthless hand with seven diamonds headed by the jack, a nonvulnerable bluff bid in no-trump is not likely to be disastrous.

The declarer should be quite willing to play the hand undoubled, even if he fails to take a trick, as the set would amount to only 350 points, when apparently the opponents could have scored a slam. When doubled he can take himself out with two diamonds, and it is improbable that he could be set more in that contract than the opponents would have scored, had they been allowed to play the hand.

I would also suggest, "never" to interfere with a discussion of the opponents or to express an opinion, unless it is solicited by them.

I also recommend, "never" to criticize your partner or tell him what he should have done, until he invites you to do so. I am afraid, however, my last suggestion is asking too much.

Ill Wind Blows Good

The theatrical weekly *Variety* reports that the lack of plays on tour has been a boon to the book publishing business. Publication of plays in book form is reported to be more successful than it has been in many years. Clubs, schools and similar organizations are reading modern and current Broadway plays almost simultaneously with their release.

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Topics in Brief

It is the quick thinkers who become leaders. He who hesitates is bossed.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

Speaking of close races, it is certainly nip and tuck between the new deal and the old in the Supreme Court.—*Wichita Eagle.*

"A new source of revenue" simply means tapping the same old taxpayers in a new place.—*Duluth News-Tribune.*

After thorough investigation, the Fascist movement in the United States turns out to be a man named Mr. Dennis.—*San Diego Union.*

Oh, yes, lots of people are still playing miniature golf, but they're doing it on the regulation courses.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

To play the safe side in any next great European conflict, neutrals must arrange to wear plaid shirts.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Hitler wants every German to own an auto. If he gets his wish, France can quit worrying about population balance.—*Dallas News.*

Pu-yi's guiding voice descends from heaven, according to his account. How fortunate that this young man understands Japanese.—*Detroit News.*

A Minnesota experimenter thinks a family of five can live a week on $5. On the following Monday they resume eating.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Comes to bat another G. O. P. pessimist—this one arising to remark that the sum total of the various alphabetical groups equals IOU.—*Western (Ore.) Leader.*

Water that costs $66,000 a quart has been made at Columbia University. Now that's the ideal kind to use in watering stocks.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.*

Married happiness, a novelist declares, depends upon the husband knowing his own mind. Peace is doubly assured if he can keep it to himself.—*The Humorist (London).*

A Boston man was a month learning to put 126 threads through the eye of a needle. He can now put 126 threads through the eye of a needle.—*Detroit News.*

Japanese Ambassador Hiroshi Saito told ship reporters his chief purpose in the United States is "to drink whisky with good Americans." It's a wise foreigner who knows which noun to put his adjective before.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

The modern reader, explains a commentator of literary trends, distrusts concealed morals in fiction. Well, we guess there isn't much for him to worry about. Most of the characters in the recent fiction we've read don't seem to have any to conceal.—*Boston Herald.*

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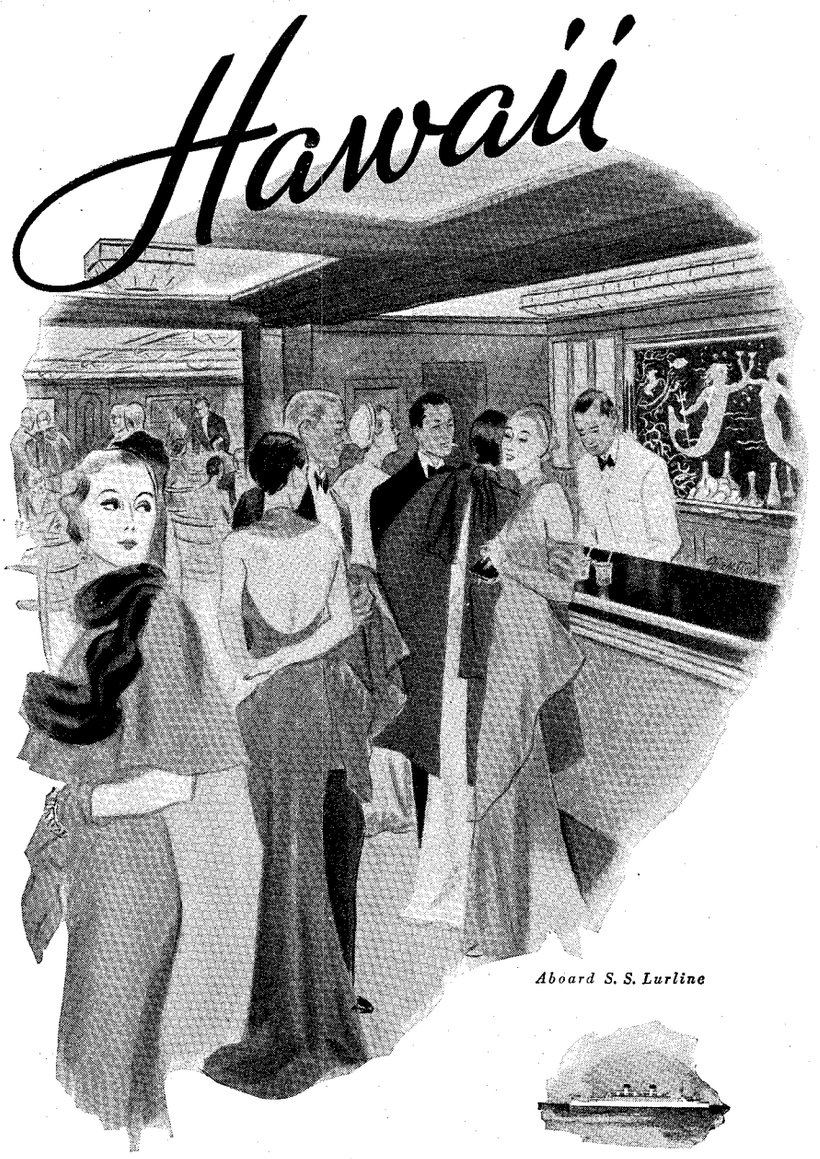
Hawaii



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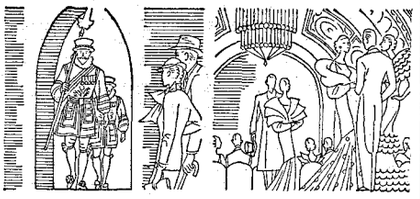

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Casting Mirror for the World's Giant Telescope

(Continued from page 18)

and the development of internal strains. The peripheral fires that heated the mold were turned on two days before the pouring, and its final heat was about 2,600 degrees. Due to this enormous heat a slight mishap occurred during the pouring. Two or three of the segments of the mold becoming loosened, came off and floated up through the glass. The accident, in the opinion of engineers, will not injure the disc, for the floating pieces were safely skimmed off. It will be necessary when the mirror is being finished, however, to drill holes in the back where the molds should have made them. The purpose of the geometrical pattern is to lighten the mirror and also to provide a proper surface for the gripping fingers of the mounting.

The engineers will not know whether the disc is flawless until, after its ten-month rest in the annealing oven, it is finally removed and examined with the aid of polarized light. If it is found perfect it will be cased in wood and loaded on a special underslung flatcar for transportation to the nearest seaport. There it will be loaded on a ship and sent to California by way of the Panama Canal. The grinding and polishing operation, which will be done in an optical shop especially built for the purpose at the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, is expected to take three years. The room in which the work is done will be air-conditioned and temperature-controlled. In the latter stages of the job only a few minutes of work each day will be allowable, because the warmth of the workman's body will distort the glass if he is near it longer.

The finished mirror will have a radius of curvature of 111 feet, and light reflected in it will be focused at about fifty-five feet. At this point, called the primary focus, there will be a camera mounting, and photographs of the stars may be taken there without the intervention of any other mirrors or lenses.

It is here that the great advantage of the

When the world's largest mirror is finished these will be its dimensions:

Diameter	201	Inches
Thickness	24.83	"
Thickness of solid slab	5	"
Depth of ribs on the back:		
At center	16	"
At rim	19.83	"
Thickness of ribs:		
At bottom	3.5	"
16 inches from bottom	4.5	"
Diameter of hole in center	40	"
Weight of finished mirror approximately	18 tons	
Radius of curvature	111 feet	
Focal length	55	"

USSR

This Summer, travel trends lead to the Soviet Union . . . the most talked about country and the one country abroad in which the deflation of the dollar has literally been ignored. How? By making the moderate, all-inclusive travel rates in force last year effective in 1934. First Class $15 a day; Tourist Class $8 a day; Special Class $5 a day. Rates include: Soviet visas, meals, hotels, guide-interpreters, sightseeing, boat, train and motor transportation on tour in the U. S. S. R. All travel agents have rates, schedules and itineraries.

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large lens comes in. It will gather so much light—four times as much as the 100-inch —that the time needed for exposure of the film will be greatly reduced. It will almost be possible to take snapshots, where other telescopes must make time exposures.

The length of exposure is of great importance because of the blurring, shimmering and twinkling produced by the movement of the atmosphere. In a time exposure the blurs and twinkles are all recorded, and sharp long-exposure photographs are hard to get.

A Candle at 41,000 Miles

Another advantage of the large mirror is the distance it will be able to "see" into space. Light from the outer deeps so faint that it is not detectable in other telescopes will be caught and concentrated by this one. Some scientists have calculated that the telescope will be able to see a light as tiny as one candle at a distance of 41,000 miles. At present the farthest known nebula is 300,000,000 light years away. The new mirror should make nebulæ visible at 900,000,000 light years.

The large mirror will not "magnify" the stars or planets. Magnification is not, in fact, particularly desirable, because the movements of the air are also magnified, like the static in a radio when the volume is increased, and the image gets worse instead of better. Thus the new instrument will not be a rival, but rather an auxiliary, of the present largest telescope, the 100-inch reflector at Mt. Wilson.

The cost of the telescope and its equipment will be about $6,000,000. It will be the property of the California Institute of Technology. The cost of the project is being met by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and the International Education Board.

Cause of Tooth Decay

The familiar advice that clean teeth are sound teeth was given a sound scrutiny recently when six dentists debated the causes of tooth decay at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City. The debate disclosed that dentistry is divided into two schools, the "clean teeth" school and the "proper diet" school as means of preventing decaying teeth.

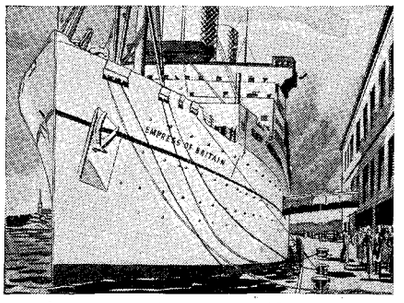
Speaking for the "clean teeth" school, Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, outlined the three conditions of tooth decay: the presence of acid-producing bacteria, conditions which allowed these bacteria to remain in the mouth, the destructive acid produced by these bacteria. That dead teeth and live-pulped teeth were alike subject to decay, showed that decay began on the outside of the tooth, according to Doctor Hyatt.

Dr. E. V. McCollum, head of the biochemistry department at Johns Hopkins University, an advocate of the "proper diet" school, claimed that clean teeth and teeth of poor structure often escaped decay while teeth with sound enamel suffered disease. According to Dr. Arthur H. Merritt, winner of the 1932 Fauchard medal for dentistry, little real progress has been made in the actual prevention of tooth decay.

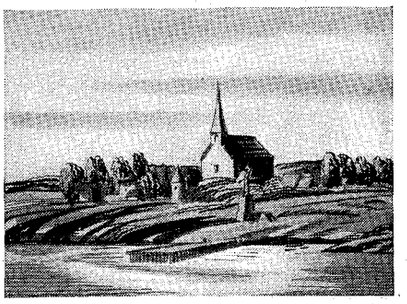
Europe

BY THE AIR-LINE ROUTE

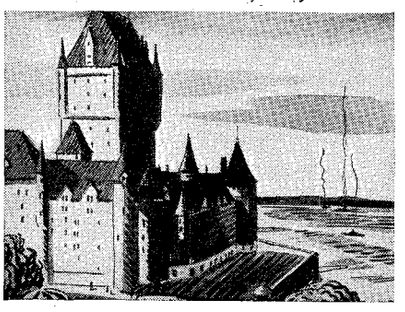
ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY



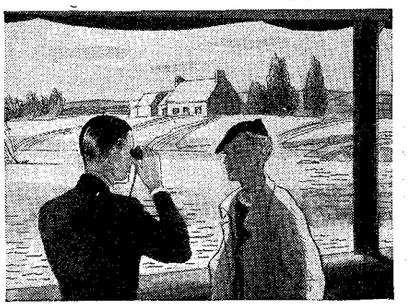
1. Fast expresses from New York and Chicago to the old French-Canadian city of Montreal (for "Duchesses," "Mont" ships) and to ship-side at Québec (for "Empresses"). Sightsee a day, if you like, in these Old-World cities.



2. Then, steam down the historic St. Lawrence ... past Trois Rivières, old when Boston was new ... Verchères, where young Madeleine de Verchères outwitted the Iroquois and saved the manoir ... many another historic spot.

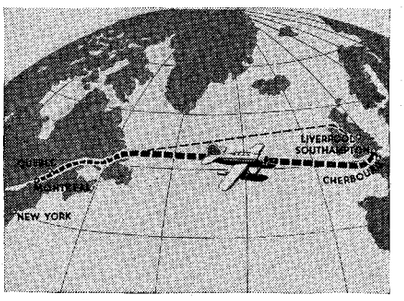


3. Here luxurious "Empresses" dock...here in 1535 Jacques Cartier wintered. Here Champlain built his Abitation and the great Cardinal Richelieu's niece founded a hospital that still heals the sick on the rue des Remparts.



4. Mid-channel, you pass Ile d'Orléans, where they say witches held their sabbaths. You can almost see the 47 cannon-ball dents in the Manoir Mauvide Genest, which Admiral Sir William Phipps bombarded in vain.

5. Ship gaieties are thoroughly under way as the liner drops her St. Lawrence pilot at Father Point. Why the name? On a bleak December day 300 years ago, Father Henri Nouvel said the first mass here for the Indians.



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Canadian Pacific

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A Critic of the NRA Gets Important NRA Post

Leon Henderson, Whose Objections to Certain Phases of Codes Impressed General Johnson, Becomes Chief of Division of Research and Planning, in Surprize Move

By Wayne W. Parrish

THE appointment by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson of Leon Henderson to be chief of the NRA's division of research and planning was one of the General's most recent surprize moves. For short, stocky Henderson had come to the capital only two months before as a forthright and militant critic of NRA codes. Within this brief time he was shoved into a post that constitutes a basic pillar of the New Deal. It is his division that makes all statistical and economic studies dealing with the codes.

Henderson's catapult into his new post is characteristic of what can happen in Washington in the recovery program. His first and last rôle with the NRA has been that of a critic, and he so impressed General Johnson with his objections to certain phases of the codes that the General first appointed him as a temporary assistant to be "purely critical." The General said at the time that this was part of his new scheme of giving consumers' interests a larger voice in the recovery program. From that time on, Henderson has had the ear of the administrator as representative of consumers' groups. But the new appointment is hardly one that would please industrialists, and for that reason it is significant.

A Beehive of Activity

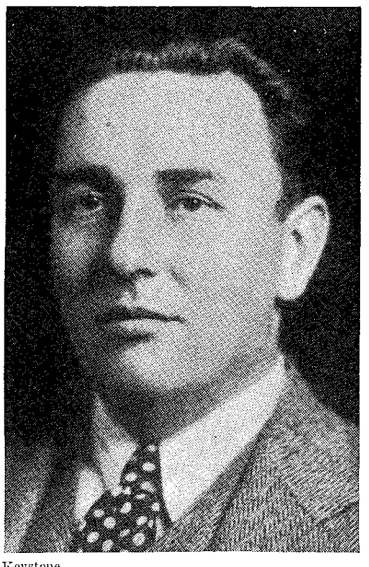
When I saw Henderson he had just moved into his new office within the vast reaches of the mammoth Department of Commerce Building. Telephone lines were strung around on the floor and one stumbled over carpenters' tools getting from one part of the room to another. Workmen were busy making the usual changes—changes that are frequent enough in the capital where the turnover in personnel and departments is large. Henderson's office, like most of the NRA barracks, was a beehive of activity, in contrast to the measured ease with which most of the other governmental divisions go about their business.

It is plain that Henderson not only has ideas, but ideas that will bring him into frequent conflict with industry. Observers are watching the operations of his division with interest.

"For the first time in the history of the Government," he told me, "we're going to have a detailed statistical check-up in industry of sales, costs, production, employment and the like. It seems incredible, but this information has never been gathered in a thorough way before. All we've had have been sporadic efforts in that direction. Planning without information is mere conjecture, and we're going to get the information."

Henderson has added a new note to decisions affecting codes. "It is generally understood," he said, "that I favor deciding questions on this basis: Does it increase the standard of living?" This takes him into the field of profits and prices, and he believes the price-fixing tendency to-day has worked to the distinct disadvantage of the consumer.

"We're certainly going to raise the question of profits and net earnings of industry," he explained, "and we're going to go back and check the basis for price-fixing, particularly in the basic resource industries like lumber and coal. What we want to do is to fix the relationship of one individual industry to the whole economy and this has never been done before."



Keystone

Leon Henderson

One of Henderson's first acts was to call in officials of the Departments of Labor and Agriculture to consult with his department on NRA codes and research projects. This was the first time that the three governmental agencies had worked together. Under him are 250 staff workers.

Third Appointee

Henderson is Johnson's third appointee to the research and planning chieftainship. The first was Dr. Alexander Sachs, of New York, who resigned after a few months' tenancy. Next was Col. Robert H. Montgomery, who was never actually sworn in, and who resigned after General Johnson discovered a statute preventing a man from holding a government position in which he was called to pass upon the business of clients appearing before the Government. Col. Montgomery is a member of the accounting firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, and has some of the biggest corporations in the country as his clients.

For eight years Henderson was director of the department of remedial loans of the Russell Sage Foundation in New York, from which he now has a leave of absence. It was his task to run down loan sharks, who he said were doing an annual business of $1,000,000,000 a year. Largely through the efforts of his department, laws against loan sharks were enacted in some thirty States during the eight-year campaign. Henderson's work brought him into intimate contact with government officials, politicians, social workers, laborers, bankers and all sorts of movements, left and right wing.

In his college days at Swarthmore, Henderson had to be enterprising for he had to earn his way. He was a newspaper reporter, umpire, referee, factory worker, and a salesman of apples, ice cream, candy and calendars. He waited on table, worked on a farm, took care of children, did typing, and acted as secretary for Dr. Louis N. Robinson, who was a member of President Hoover's crime commission. It was this latter association which brought him to Harrisburg, during Gov. Gifford Pinchot's first term, where he organized the work of the Pennsylvania State Employees Retirement System. During the war he served in the ordnance department, becoming a captain, accountable for property valued at more than $500,000,000.

Denounces Uniform Prices

In view of his outspoken criticism, it is not to be expected that Henderson's occupancy of his present post will be one of calm and peace. One of his first clashes was at a hearing of the wool manufacturers' code, where he attacked price-fixing. It was his contention that price-fixing under NRA codes, permitting competitors to file prices under open-price agreements, was a dangerous encroachment upon the consumer. He charged that there was a "suspicious uniformity" of the price increase of woolen fabrics, which meant a rise of many millions of dollars to buyers of clothing. As evidence, he cited the price of $2.40 a year for standard woolen fabric in October, 1933, compared to the price of $1.25 for the same material in March, 1933.

More vigorous was his denunciation of uniform prices in the electrical industry, when all manufacturers gave uniform discounts to individual firms.

"How did all this uniformity come about?" Henderson testified in characteristic vein. "Well, in the period just before the price lists were filed the big boys, just as a matter of courtesy, sent all their competitors the list they were going to file. Who made the first list is hard to tell.

"If this isn't price-fixing, then I don't know price-fixing when I see it. If this tendency persists, a lower standard of living is inevitable." He said the price-fixing system was putting the burden of high uniform and constant prices on the consumer.

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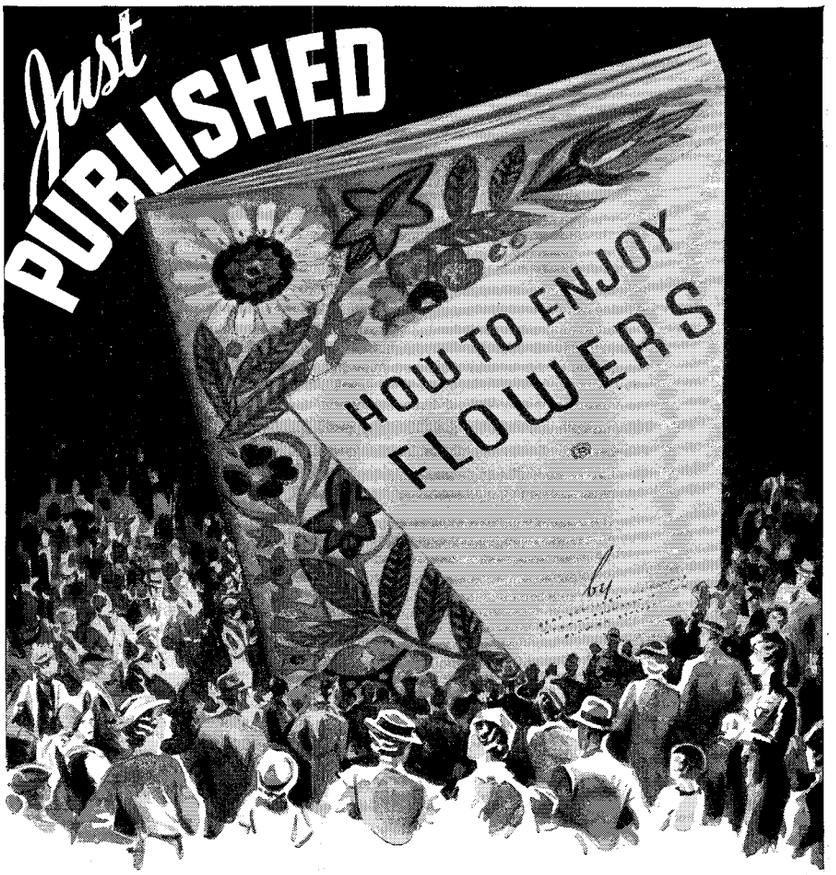

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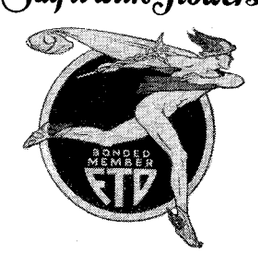

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

By HAROLD DEWOLF FULLER

The Economy of Abundance. By Stuart Chase. New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50.

Stuart Chase has become a national institution. He is our self-appointed guide amid the high-power machinery and the high-pressure statistics that bewilder most mortals to-day. A vast reader and indexer of the best treatises on social trends, he surrounds you with the latest findings and tells you what they mean in language that is brisk and homely. Every year or two, during the past decade, has appeared a book of his —"The Tragedy of Waste," "Men and Machines," etc. — which has started renewed discussion of the fate of modern man.

In this latest work he is the framer of the Great Alternative: we can either cling to old methods and continue to stew in our own unpleasant juice or we can go where technology beckons and live in comfort.

Our trouble is that we refuse to scrap our traditional economics, which is rooted in the principle of scarcity, and to fashion an economics suited to the abundance of the new era. "Whenever and wherever a citizen asks: 'And where is the money to come from?' he is instantly identified as a Scarcity Man. The question is irrelevant in an Economy of Abundance. It is not money that makes the mare go; it is oats." We talk about the paradox of plenty and go on to say, "We have too much: we have overproduced." Who has too much? Perhaps 2 per cent. of American families! "And where is the paradox so long as money, not goods, is the object of production?"

If we follow the author's advice, we will not think of goods in terms of their sales value—their "vendibility"—but in terms of their service to the millions who yearn to consume them. "The Roosevelt Administration," it seems, is falling between these two stools. It "can not make up its mind whether it wants to restore vendibility—popularly known as Recovery—or inaugurate a new economic system based on serviceability. Obviously, until this choice is made, the conflict will be reflected in zigzag administrative performance." Other rulers, however, are equally misguided—Hitler, Stalin, and Mussolini.

These are rulers in the old sense. The new ruler, at least insofar as economics is concerned, will be an Industrial General Staff.

Citizens will perform the work assigned to them by this governing board. In the new scheme of things vested interests will be unknown (no more private banks or private stock exchanges). Sturdy individualism and going into business for one's self will be out of date. Economics will somewhat overstep political boundaries.

Thus, representatives of Canada will join our general staff in distributing the power of Niagara. Poverty, in our abundant country, will vanish.

Mr. Chase is not originating or reviving an economic theory as economist. He is merely listening to his master's voice, the buzz of our vast serviceable power, which in the United States is forty times what it was per capita in 1830. "Machines do not care whom they serve, but they refuse to operate without a high volume of output; they care nothing about human leisure, but the laws of their spinning are inconsistent with the clumsy interference of the human hand. The wastes and barriers of vendibility they will not tolerate."

Under their guidance, collectivism of some sort, label it what you will, is inevitable—thus Mr. Chase.

* * * *

Nijinsky. By Romola Nijinsky, his wife. New York: Simon and Schuster; $3.75.

"Suddenly a slim, lithe, cat-like Harlequin took the stage. Altho his face was hidden by a painted mask, the expression and beauty of his body made all of us realize that we were in the presence of genius."

This first sight of the greatest dancer of modern times completely enslaved a young Hungarian girl, herself the daughter of a famous actress. Without him she could not live.

In this volume she tells the fascinating and tragic story of this youth's rise on the Russian stage from the age of nine to his world-wide triumphs and finally of the sad figure now confined, hopelessly insane, in a Swiss sanatorium.

Worth Reading

Empire in the East. Edited by Joseph Barnes (New York: Doubleday, Doran; $3.25). A brilliant symposium leading to the conclusion that a new deal in the Far East is inevitable.

The Oppermanns. By Lion Feuchtwanger (New York: Viking; $2.50). A well-written novel revealing the plight of Jews in Germany to-day.

The Fighting Danites. By Dane Coolidge (Dutton; $2.00). A story of Brigham Young's Mormon empire.

Business Organization and Combination. Third edition. By Lewis H. Haney (New York: Macmillan; $3.00). A careful revision of a standard work.

Rediscovering America. By Harold E. Stearns (New York: Liveright; $2.00). After thirteen years in France this interesting author reluctantly admits that for him America is still home.

The Splendor of Torches. By Cosmo Hamilton (New York: McBride; $2). A simple old-fashioned love story.

Mojave. By Edwin Corle (New York: Liveright; $2). Excellent short stories of the desert.

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

The practical might call it a fool's paradise, the psychoanalyst—something else; but the poet is nowise moved by them. This from *The Centaur* (Washington):

DREAMER

By Nancy Byrd Turner

If a red fox crosses your path at sunrise,
all that you see that day will be unreal—
Oriental Saying

They say out in the old, old East,
(Where the poorest fool is wise,)
If a red fox crosses your path at dawn,
You will see with different eyes.
All that day nothing will seem
The thing that it is; you will go in a dream.

I vowed, I will rise in the dead of night
And run to the very heart
Of the blackest wood. At day's first light
It may be I shall start
A lean red shape where the thorn shows white,
A keen red shape, in a thrust of fire
Cleaving the blackness like a dart,
Burning the knotted briar.

So it came to pass . . . . . Then I left the wood
And strode by hill and lane,
A breath was quick on my hair called wind,
A touch on my brow called rain:
I moved free in the market-place
A strange song in my throat;—
Women stared when they saw my face,
A rich man frowned and threw me a coin;
A child clutched my coat.
I troubled peddler, scholar, and priest,
I plagued beadle and clown,
But I walked all day like a god among men
Till the sun went down!

Few recent deaths have been more lamented in verse than Sara Teasdale's. Her admirers will wish to make an anthology of these tributes. Here is one in *The Lantern* (Brooklyn):

TO SARA TEASDALE

By Billy B. Cooper

Bright April is shaking her rain-laden hair
Over your grave,
Do you care? Do you care?
And gently the wind sways bare limbs to and fro
Over your grave,
Do you know? Do you know?
Grass-blades and flowers and every green thing
Grows on your grave,
It is spring! Lovely spring!
Earth is awaking; death's winter must cease,
Rain on your grave
Bring you peace! Blessed peace!

There is a pleasing fancy here in spite of the common defiance of the "pathetic fallacy." In the Hartford *Times:*

A TROPICAL WOOING

By Nellie Hurlburt Whitney

Choucoune is dancing under the moon
Weaving a spell to the tambour's tune,
With a grave advance and a slow retreat
Swaying hips and rhythmic feet.
A tropical wooing is never late
And Choucoune is dancing for a mate.
The woods are silent, only the trees
Are holding in leash the passionate leaves
That tremble with eagerness to fall
And join in the oldest dance of all!

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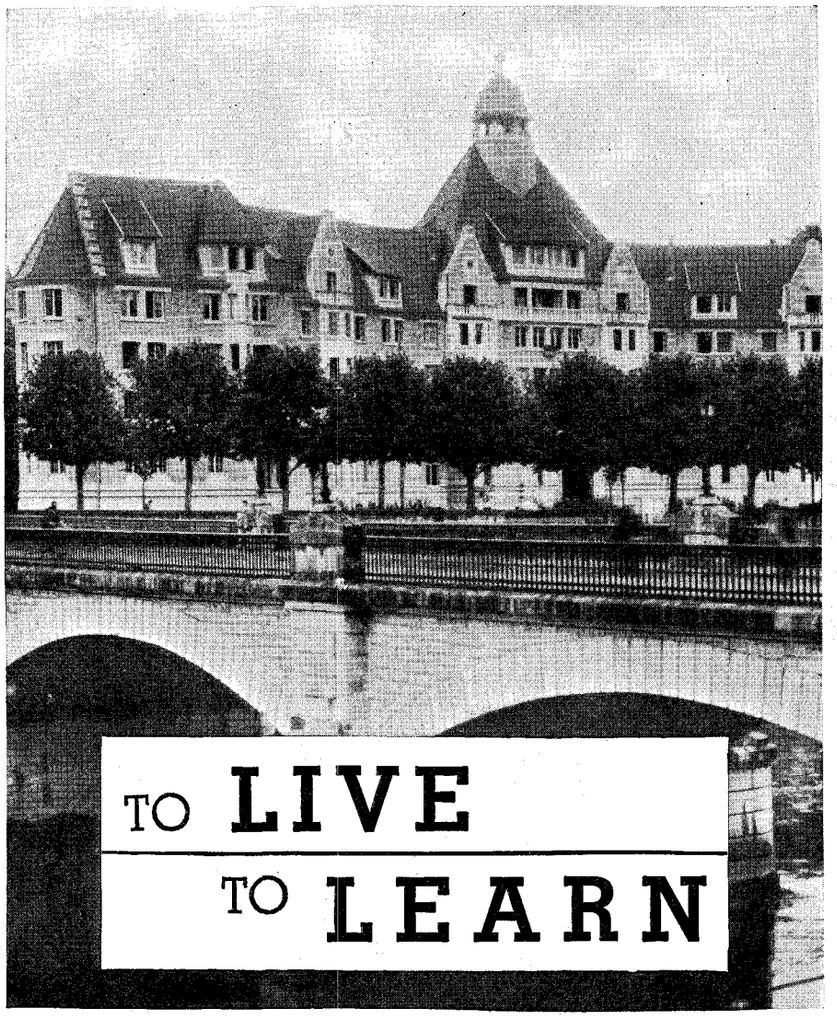

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Bobby Jones Loses at Golf, But Wins Affection of Rivals

By Lester Rice

Seldom was good sportsmanship better manifest than in the Augusta National Golf Club's Masters' Tournament at Augusta, Georgia, which Horton Smith won with a score of 284. In this tournament the principal actor was Robert Tyre Jones, Jr. He had returned to the game he had abandoned competitively for a brief brush with his erstwhile rivals, the professionals.

In the past Jones had been an aggravating thorn in their several sides. He had beaten them with almost unbroken regularity. Whenever he had defeated them he had effaced thousands of dollars from their visions. When Johnny Farrell defeated Jones in the National Open Championship Tournament of 1918 the Mamaroneck Irishman's income in the succeeding fiscal year increased $50,000. In 1929 Jones defeated Al Espinosa in a similar championship tournament at Winged Foot and Espinosa didn't make an extra dime.

When Jones emerged temporarily from his hermitage the professionals with alacrity responded to his invitation to come out and play ball with him again.

Bob's putting turned sour in the first round of the masters' tournament. Like a rudderless ship at sea he was helpless. Not gleefully nor joyously but soberly and sorrowfully the professionals stormed past him, leaving him far in their wake. This was not the Jones they desired to worst. There was no fun beating a man whose most trusted putter had turned renegade.

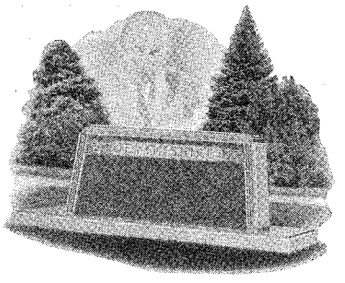
What did they do? They rallied about him. With slaps on the back, with kindly advice they tried to rekindle his confidence. Bobby Cruickshank, whom Jones had defeated in a playoff for the National Open Championship at Inwood in 1923, took him aside and confided some putting secrets. Macdonald Smith, the man whom Jones nosed out in the open tournament at Interlachen in 1930, volunteered to give him a putting lesson, which Bob accepted thankfully. A score and more offered their services. Jones was deeply touched.

After Jones had had another exasperating round, Walter Hagen, who had been his strongest rival in their heydays, asked to be paired with him in the last two rounds. Walter himself had for months been in a putting slump.

"Two rotten putters ought to be coupled anyhow," Hagen said. "Maybe we can find inspiration in each other."

Jones's putting improved in the two succeeding rounds. Throughout their 36-hole journey together Walter encouraged him at every turn. With low-voiced words that none other could hear, he cheered him when he holed a putt and softened the pain when he missed one. Jones scored 72, the equivalent of par, in each of these last rounds. His score of 292 put him in a tie with Hagen and Densmore Shute eight strokes back of the victorious Smith.

Jones did not win the tournament but he must have realized that he had long since won something finer—the affection of his rivals.



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On the Current Screen

The influence of James Cagney on the great American cinema may possibly be open to considerable debate. One of the best actors current on stage or screen, Mr. Cagney has made a specialty of subversive parts, which he plays with so striking a combination of rowdiness and charm that he has become something of a crusader on behalf of the less gentle aspects of life. He is particularly at home when playing amiable racketeers or killers of one kind and another, and, while he brings striking realism to the characterizations, he invariably succeeds in making them definitely more engaging than either facts or the copybook maxims would suggest. In a world given to suggestions of chivalry, he has made the punch to a woman's jaw one of the bright features of the cinema's social activities. Several years ago the official censor of the Irish Free State banned Mr. Cagney's best known photoplay, "The Public Enemy," because he felt sure that such personal amiability, brought to bear upon such a murderous character, would be bound to have anti-social effects.

Yet there is much to be said for Mr. Cagney, not only as an actor, but as an influence. The screen, no matter how much the more earnest reformers may resent it, is inescapably wedded to themes dramatizing and making colorful the less idealistic aspects of American life. So long as gangsters and racketeers dart about through local social and economic existence, it seems inevitable that the screen, which is a topical medium and therefore certain to reflect the shady phases of the country's life, will reflect such matters. It seems to many observers, therefore, that since pictures are apparently bound, despite Will Hays and the austere organizations supporting him, to tell us of the various aspects of anti-social conduct, it is just as well to have Mr. Cagney as the lecturer on such topics. Possibly by suggesting the unpleasant problem of how modern existence bends even so amiable and potentially valuable a citizen as the Cagney screen character to its evil ways, these works have a crusading value.

Anyway, they are likely to be good films. His current vehicle, for example, is a rowdy and socially dubious comedy that certainly should not be recommended to children and which probably is intended only for the less squeamish adult population, but it is, in its rough-and-ready way, good fun.

Courtesy of Warner Brothers

James Cagney (right) in "Jimmy the Gent"

Jimmy the Gent (AA) can be applauded only as entertainment; its ethical aspects are more than dubious. It is the story of a hearty young man who makes quite a successful business of supplying missing heirs for fortunes in search of an inheritor. If there is no heir handy, the hero of this edifying fable proceeds to supply one, and the story of his adventures in this new racket is fast, furious and shady. In the end, love enters the hero's life and apparently reforms him for the moment, but one is not led to feel very confident about the high ethical possibilities of the young fellow's future.

* * * *

Bottoms Up (AA)—A pleasant and unostentatious, but less than notable, musical comedy. Greatly aided by the work of Spencer Tracy and Sid Silvers and by the singing of John Boles.

* * * *

Come On, Marines—A less than hilarious comedy about a party of Marines in the Philippines, called upon to protect a party from a desperate bandit. Richard Arlen and Roscoe Karns are helpful and Grace Bradley assists in a small rôle, but Ida Lupino as the heroine is of no vast aid.

* * * *

Hold That Girl—A commonplace and familiar comedy about the romance of an incredible girl reporter and an unlikely boy detective.

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CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law, Queen Christina, *Lady for a Day, *S.O.S. Iceberg, *F.P.1. *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild.	*Paddy the Next Best Thing, *The Kennel Murder Case, *Christopher Bean, I Was a Spy, Nana, *This Side of Heaven, *It Happened One Night, The Mystery of Mr. X, Death Takes a Holiday, *Six of A Kind.

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AAA—Recommended films
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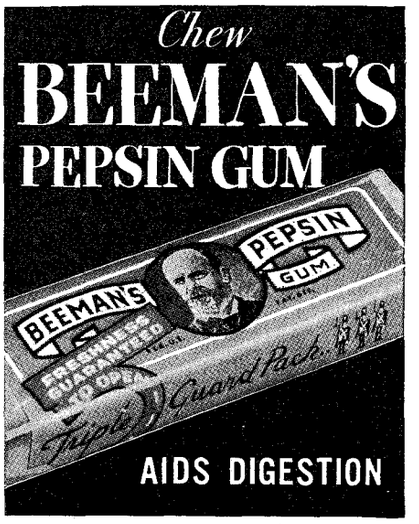

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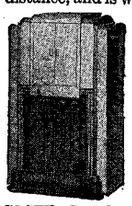

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New York Horse Racing Is Given Encouragement

The practise of "stimulating" race horses has become a cancer in the sport of kings, but the sport itself received a "shot in the arm" that promises to save horse racing in New York State. For some twenty-five years, oral betting has been a blight upon the leading tracks in this State. Since the fall of 1932, when all New York racing associations sustained heavy losses, relief has been sought through legalizing betting. Efforts to obtain that relief were mysteriously blocked in the State legislature last year.

Those efforts were revived this winter, but conflict immediately broke out within the ranks when Senate-leader John J. Dunnigan introduced a bill that would take control of New York racing out of the hands of the Jockey Club, traditional guardians of horse racing in New York, by establishing a State racing commission that could review and change rulings of the Jockey Club on trainers, jockeys, and others.

Compromise Reached

A compromise was effected and proposed legislation agreed upon that should bring a prosperous year to the New York associations. The Dunnigan bill, as amended, levies a 15 per cent. tax on admission tickets, and sets up a State racing commission that will not curtail the authority of the Jockey Club. Another bill, the Crawford-Breitenbach bill, repeals laws prohibiting cash betting, and the Twomey bill moves for an amendment that will strike from the Constitution the prohibition against parimutuel betting.

This latter bill contemplates the use of the totalizator, savior of many tracks, not sooner than 1936, if and when the Constitution is amended.

Chemists Meet in Florida

An antiseptic, more powerful than Dakins solution, azochloramid, was described to the American Chemical Society which met last week in St. Petersburg, Florida, by F. G. Schmekles and H. C. Marks, of Belleville, New Jersey. Four methods of artificially aging liquor were also reported to the Society.

Handsome Dan at Harvard

Handsome Dan II, Yale's square-jawed bulldog mascot, has been the center of much attention for the past few weeks following his abduction from New Haven at the hands of Harvard *Lampoon* editors.

Dan is a bulldog of fierce appearance but mild actions. He was turned over to the Yale authorities by Charles R. Apted, known to all Harvard men as head "Yard Cop."

The "dognaping" is said to have been an attempt to retaliate for the disappearance of the Harvard *Lampoon's* famous Ibis bird some years ago. Dan is now back in New Haven ready to forget but not to forgive.

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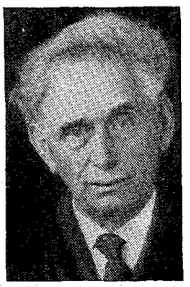
The Supreme Court—Nine Mortal Men

(Continued from page 9)

the Presidency: Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. In the eyes of the progressives he was so clearly stamped as a conservative that they made a sensational fight against his confirmation by the Senate when President Hoover nominated him to succeed William Howard Taft as Chief Justice in 1930.

As Chief Justice, Hughes completed the work of Chief Justice Taft in bringing the Court's docket up to date, and he has kept it there. He also endeavored to achieve a greater degree of judicial harmony in the apparent hope of reducing the number of 6-3 and 5-4 decisions which impair the weight of the Court's decisions by reminding the public that the interpretation of the Constitution is far from being an exact science.



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Justice Brandeis the Court's eldest

To achieve judicial harmony as the Court is at present constituted is impossible, but Hughes frequently has confounded and delighted the liberals in the Senate, who had fought his confirmation, by swinging to the side of Brandeis, Cardozo, and Stone. He wrote the epochal majority opinion in the Minnesota moratorium case in January and with Roberts supported the liberals in upholding the subsequent New York milk control law.

Altho he retains all of that dignity which his erect figure, his precise language, and his beard have always given him, he is not in his moments of relaxation the stiff individual that the country saw when he was a Presidential candidate in 1916. He has a keen sense of humor and twinkling eyes. He is the first Chief Justice regularly to accept invitations to the dinners of the Gridiron Club, at which Washington correspondents satirize the current activities of Congress and the Administration. He seems to enjoy this semi-annual diversion hugely.

Justice Willis Van Devanter, who was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Taft in 1910, a native of Indiana, went to Wyoming as a young man and made his career as a lawyer and judge in the Wyoming of the frontier days. He has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, first when it was a territory, then when it was a State, an attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad, a Republican State chairman and national committeeman, an Assistant Attorney-General under McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, and a professor of law. Theodore Roosevelt appointed him to the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1903, from which Taft elevated him to the highest court.

Within the Court, Van Devanter is known as one of the most stimulating of talkers on legal subjects, but he writes with difficulty and there are few opinions bearing his name. He is a rigid conservative, but he has never let his convictions prevent him from enjoying pleasant relations with all the members of the Court, and even his failing health in recent years has not, it is said, impaired his charm and mellowness.

Justice Sutherland, a tall, slender, scholarly, kindly man, with a closely trimmed beard, is similar to Justice Van Devanter in that he does not permit his conservative convictions to interfere with his amicable relationships with his more liberal colleagues. He was born in England, but he grew up in Utah, and was an active conservative Republican, serving two terms in the United States Senate before his defeat by Senator King in 1917. He was a corporation lawyer when President Harding, with whom he had struck up a warm friendship in the Senate, appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1922.

Conservative Opinions

Among the important conservative opinions bearing Sutherland's name are those invalidating minimum-wage laws, the second effort of Congress to abolish child labor by statute, the attempt of the State of Maryland to limit the income of a street railway to 6¼ per cent., and the attempt of the State of Oklahoma to regulate the ice industry. In the opinion of observant lawyers, most of all of these statutes would be held constitutional by the Supreme Court in its present frame of mind.

Justice Pierce Butler, the only Catholic on the Court, was a corporation lawyer in Minnesota—and a law partner of William D. Mitchell, who became Attorney-General under President Hoover. Justice Butler is large and rather heavy, both in stature and in thought. An inveterate conservative he is, according to accounts, more aggressive than Justices Van Devanter and Sutherland, and deeply perturbed by the Court's recent liberal trend.

Justice James Clark McReynolds, President Wilson's first Attorney-General, was born in Kentucky and had practised law in Tennessee and New York and been an Assistant Attorney-General of the United States before Wilson made him a member of his cabinet. He was advanced to the Supreme Court six months later. A bachelor, he is highly temperamental. His opinions, such as his dissents, in the recent Minnesota and New York cases, usually are seasoned with vehemence.

Owen J. Roberts is tall, vigorous, athletic—a man still in his physical prime and perhaps only at the threshold of a great career as a jurist. A successful corporation lawyer of Philadelphia who from time to time rendered public service, he first won national attention by his prosecution of Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair in the oil scandals.

Altho appointed by President Hoover, he is indirectly indebted for his place on the bench to the progressives in the Senate who refused to confirm Judge Parker of North Carolina and compelled Mr. Hoover to turn to a man whom they would approve. In his four years on the Court, he has moved back and forth between the conservative and liberal sides, as the specific issues have varied, but his recent majority opinion in the New York milk law case swept away years of conservative elaboration of the due

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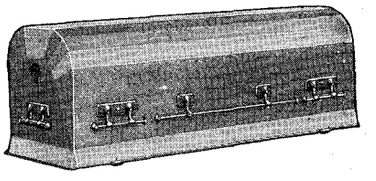

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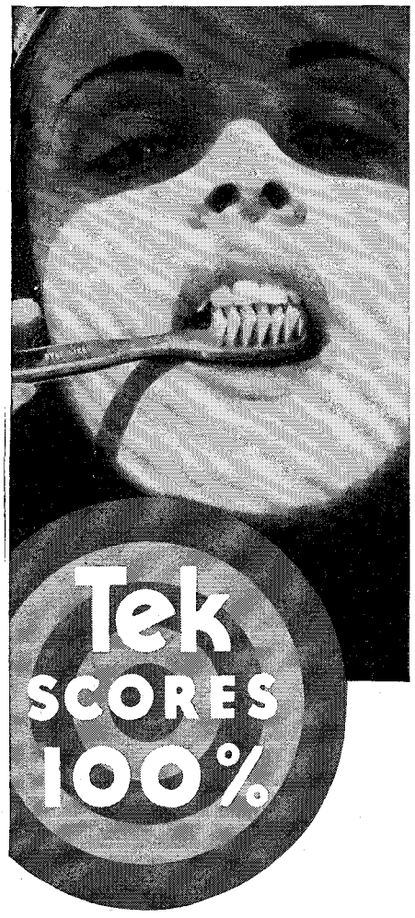

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process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and relaid the foundations for a liberal interpretation of the power of government to regulate the use of private property.

Harlan Fiske Stone was known as Dean of the Columbia Law School and a member of an important New York law firm when his old college friend at Amherst, President Coolidge, appointed him Attorney-General to restore public confidence in the Department of Justice following Harry M. Daugherty.

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Justice Roberts the Court's youngest

Nine months later Stone entered the Supreme Court. He is a friendly, sociable man who has many contacts in Washington. He was one of President Hoover's closest friends and advisers and a member of his "medicine ball cabinet." On the bench, however, Stone has been a consistent, if dispassionate liberal, who has concurred in opinions which shatter the strict constitutional views of Hr. Hoover's more conservative friends.

Benjamin N. Cardozo, who succeeded Justice Holmes in 1932, was already well established as one of the nation's outstanding jurists and legal scholars through his years of work on the New York Court of Appeals. When he was a student at Columbia it was said of him that he wrote the most powerful English of any Columbia student since Alexander Hamilton. He is perhaps the finest stylist on the Court.

He is a slender, frail man of medium height, of Portuguese-Jewish descent, with penetrating but kindly dark brown eyes and somewhat unruly white hair, and he is always the acme of courtesy. He is a bachelor and he always has been addicted to the simple life of a scholarly recluse. In his personal life, he comes nearer than the other justices to being monkish and aloof from the hurly-burly of the world, but he has always stood for law which continually readjusts itself to new conditions and he shares the left wing of the Court with Justice Brandeis.

In spite of his seventy-seven years, Louis D. Brandeis, also of Jewish descent, is still a passionate crusader for economic democracy and still the Court's most profound and avid student of economics. When he was nominated for the Court in 1916, after his brilliant career as a liberal lawyer, there was a political explosion. William Howard Taft and every living former President of the American Bar Association opposed him, and the fight over his confirmation in the Senate was nip-and-tuck. He took his place on the liberal end of the Court with Justice Holmes, and he has seen that minority grow from two, to three, and then, in recent decisions, to a majority of five.

Like Justice Stone, Brandeis maintains close contacts with his former students. Brandeis's former students are the graduates of Harvard Law School whom he has had as secretaries at the recommendation of Prof. Felix Frankfurter. Justice Holmes followed the same practise in his later years on the Court. Seven of these former secretaries now hold key positions in the Roosevelt Administration, among the most prominent being James M. Landis, Federal Trade Commissioner, and Thomas G. Corcoran, RFC counsel, two of the chief authors of the Securities Act of 1933 and the pending Fletcher-Rayburn stock exchange control bill.

The Supreme Court convenes the first Monday in October and remains in session until the last Monday in May, but within this period it takes frequent recesses for deliberation. On the Mondays that it hands down decisions, it makes important news. Twice, since the first of this year, this news has been of vital significance.

Altho it has not passed on a single piece of the New Deal legislation, its five to four decisions on the State statutes in the Minnesota and New York cases clearly marked a swing to the left and established the basis for upholding much of the New Deal. Lawyers in the Administration consider the New Deal legislation at least half or two-thirds ratified already.

Major Decision Awaited

The major decision now needed to make the New Deal stand up legally is a liberal interpretation of the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce; for without that, neither the National Industrial Recovery Act nor the Agricultural Adjustment Act is constitutional. A case involving that very point has just come before the Court and it must be regarded as the most important on the docket.

Five Texas oil men are alleged to have produced oil in excess of the State allocation; the oil code, drawn under the National Industrial Recovery Act, makes this a Federal offense. However, the oil was produced and sold wholly within the State of Texas, and the United States District Court of the Eastern District of Texas has held that Section 9-c of NIRA, under which the oil code seeks to control production, is unconstitutional.

The argument of the Government is that this oil, produced and sold wholly within one State, has a direct effect on oil production and traffic in other oil-producing States and thus "affects" interstate commerce. In the famous Shreveport case a number of years back the Supreme Court denied the State of Texas the right to reduce railroad rates wholly within the State on the ground that it had discriminatory effects in interstate commerce.

In upholding Federal legislation regulating the grain exchanges and the stockyards, the Supreme Court has created the conception of "the stream of commerce" and has ratified the power of Congress to apply reasonable regulatory measures to activities which affect this "stream."

In the drafting of the NIRA, these liberal decisions were used to the utmost and probably stretched a bit farther. If the Supreme Court upholds the oil code in the Texas case, the legal supporters of the New Deal say they will consider their battle substantially won. There will remain, however, a

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great many points yet to be settled. The Supreme Court has sustained price-fixing in milk in New York and it may sustain the right of the Federal Government to control the production and sale of oil wholly within one State.

Yet the Court might easily decide that that effort of the NRA is unconstitutional which attempts to establish nationally through a code the prices for pressing and cleaning clothes. The business of pressing and cleaning clothes is very different in character from the business of producing and selling milk, on which the population of the cities is dependent for its very subsistence. Ordinarily, furthermore, clothes are not shipped across State lines for cleaning and pressing; and to the layman it is difficult to see how interstate commerce would be affected adversely by the fact that pressing a suit cost only forty-five cents in Wilmington, Delaware, while it cost fifty cents in New York.

A suit involving the NRA's celebrated cleaning and dyeing code has been begun in the Southern district of New York, and will eventually reach the Supreme Court, but in that case the cleaning and dyeing was done in an adjoining State, so that the issue is not drawn in its most extreme form.

Liberals Are Confident

Cases involving the power of the AAA to enforce its milk agreements by licensing are at the threshold of the Supreme Court. Liberal lawyers in the Administration maintain that the withdrawal of a license is merely a penalty and that there is no question about its legality provided that the right of the Federal Government to enforce agreements concerning the marketing of milk is upheld. As all the important milk sheds cross State lines, they profess confidence that, after sustaining the New York milk control law, the Supreme Court will have no difficulty in upholding this aspect of the AAA.

There are many other questions raised by the New Deal on which the Supreme Court eventually must pass. But to the politically-minded observer the significant fact is that the Supreme Court is moving with the tide. For the members of the Court—and especially the middle-of-the-road justices, Hughes and Roberts—are practical men who apparently feel that in periods of flux the Supreme Court must go part way, at least, with public opinion and Congress and the Executive. There are those who feel that otherwise the Court's assumed right to pass on the constitutionality of acts of Congress might be impaired by enlargement of the Court or by some other action which would permanently injure the power of the Court to act as a check on legislative excesses.

In his ringing dissent in the Oklahoma ice case in 1932, Justice Brandeis uttered a warning which some of his colleagues on the Court may since have taken to heart: "There must be power in the States and nation to remold through experimentation our economic practises to meet changing social and economic needs. . . . Denial of the right of such experimentation may be fraught with serious consequences to the nation."

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If you wanted to advertise your private school successfully you would be sure to pick the newspaper or magazine that went to people who could *afford* it, wouldn't you? It ought to mean something, then, to say that the New York Herald Tribune published in 1933 *more advertising of boarding schools, private day schools, and private summer camps than any other publication—newspaper* OR *magazine.*

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune

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The Week in Business Summarized

Removal of Fear of Dominance By Labor Has Reinspired Industry to New Confidence in the Administration as Curve of Business Continues Upward

By Endicott G. Rich

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has brought the national recovery movement through another crisis. With management and labor apparently on the verge of a final showdown that threatened a disruption of business in several major industries and a probable loss of all the gains of the last few months, Mr. Roosevelt has removed the fear of industry that the NRA was committed to a program of labor domination and has reinspired it with confidence to deal through General Johnson's organization. This is the consensus among business leaders, as well as financial and economic experts, who saw the whole future of the NRA as a factor in the conduct of industry, dependent on the outcome of Mr. Roosevelt's intervention in the threatened automobile strike.

Company Union Restored

The so-called company union is restored to good standing and the ambition of the American Federation of Labor to extend its control over new and important sections of American labor has been checked. An immediate outcome of Mr. Roosevelt's terms of settlement in the automobile controversy was the declaration of Senator Robert F. Wagner that he would accept modifications of his industrial disputes bill to make it conform with Mr. Roosevelt's announced policy in averting the strike.

The President had required of the automobile makers that they permit collective bargaining by their employees but he had stipulated that various groups and unions might exist side by side in a single plant and each exercise its right to bargain.

"The Government makes it clear," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "that it favors no particular union or particular form of employee organization or representation."

Senator Wagner agreed to accept an amendment permitting the existence of company unions so long as they were not company-dominated, and represented the free choice of the workers. He agreed also that the section of his bill forbidding employers to coerce labor should be extended to include coercion from any source, an amendment aimed to interfere with operations of the A. F. of L.

"Our viewpoints are not as wide apart as might appear at first glance," the Senator told James Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, who opposed the Wagner bill in committee as representative of the Association and thirty-six State groups of manufacturers.

Forbids Company Financing

The significance of the President's ruling was attested by the storm of criticism which descended upon labor leaders for their acceptance of Mr. Roosevelt's compromise and by the haste of William Green, President of the A. F. of L., to protest that the automotive settlement ended hope of any ban upon company unions. Such unions, he said, depended upon company financing which the Wagner bill forbids.

"When the Wagner bill becomes law such unions as these will pass out," Mr. Green insisted, "because they will no longer be sustained and maintained by the funds of the company."

Automobile manufacturers were frankly gratified with the outcome. Roger Babson unquestionably expressed the view of the industry when he characterized the controversy as a battle "as to whether or not the American Federation of Labor will be allowed to unionize the automobile industry." Mr. Babson was of the opinion that, sooner or later, such unionization will take place but under a reorganized federation, perhaps one tending to vertical unions within a single industry rather than the present horizontal union embracing different industries.

"The present A. F. of L. method of organization, with its numerous different unions, is out of date and unadaptable to modern business," Mr. Babson declared.

As indicative, however, of the purpose of organized labor to extend its control as far as possible, he called attention to the fact that seventy-nine strikes in January had been followed by 122 in February and, with strikes then pending in such major industries as the bituminous coal, railroad and automobile, 184 walk-outs were authorized in March.

"This total of 385 strikes for the first quarter of 1934 is the largest accumulation in this period for any year since the post-war labor troubles of 1920."

In contrast to its satisfaction over the strike settlement, business was openly distressed at the surrender of Congress to the Veterans' lobby and at the demand of the President for "teeth" in the Fletcher-Rayburn bill to control security exchanges. It had been felt that the pronounced opposition of the brokerage and banking fraternities, as well as various manufacturing organizations, was destined to bring about considerable easement in the provisions of this measure.

The President's demand, before his departure for a fishing trip in Southern waters, left little hope that further concessions would be made. Mr. Roosevelt asserted that in its present form, the bill "seems to meet the minimum requirements" and urged the use of full Federal power to correct abuses.

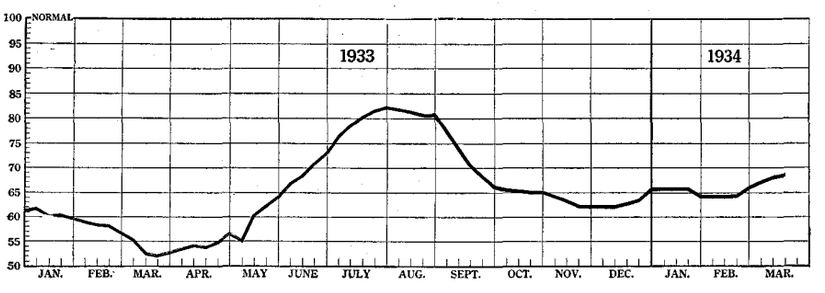
Even if the protests of Wall Street be disregarded as founded on self-interest, business recalls that the Capital Goods Committee, recently elected to cooperate with the NRA, condemned the measure as likely to "prove a serious deterrent to recovery," while the Consumer's Industries Committee cited the bill as one of the confidence-destroying factors to be "found in the unnecessary and repeated stirring up of uncertainties and fears which, while assuming political form as legislative proposals, are pertinent because of their direct bearing on the economic factors involved."

Picture of Recovery

While the labor situation dominated the interest of business last week, it took gratified note of the indications of progress which Ambrose W. Benkert, Chairman of Brookmire's, made public. Mr. Benkert presented a picture of the recovery since the depth of the depression in March of last year, in a series of index numbers, the first column representing conditions at that time, the second column conditions at the summer peak last July, the third, the falling off at the recession low of last November and the fourth, the current situation. Here is his table:

	Depression Bottom Mar., 1933	Summer Reaction Peak July, 1933	Low Nov., 1933	Current Feb., 1934
Basic production	32.1	76.4	49.0	52.0
Construction ...	26.8	21.2	26.7	36.2
Automobile prod.	25.6	55.8	27.0	64.6
Car loadings...	49.1	61.9	58.6	64.1
Department store sales	52.4	64.8	61.6	63.1
Combined index.	40.0	60.4	49.0	57.4

Despite the disturbances of the last few weeks The Literary Digest's curve of The Course of Business continued its rise for the third week of March, reaching 68.9 per cent. of normal from a previous mark of 67.3.



The Course of Business

This graph is a composite of several well-known indices of business activity. The curve has been corrected for secular trend and for seasonal fluctuations. In terms of percentage deviation from normal it records the actual course of business by weekly intervals throughout 1933 to the end of the third week in March, 1934.

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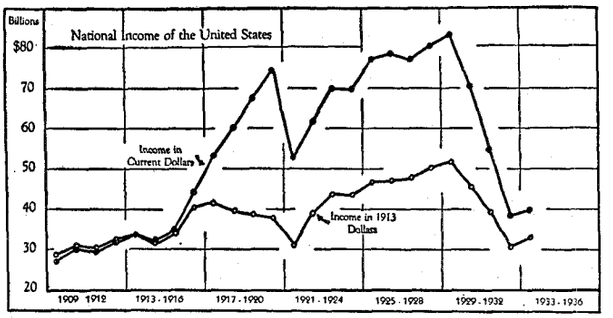
Pick-up in National Wealth and Income

Tho Far Below 1929 Levels, Both Are Definitely Increasing; Gain Is Expected to Continue This Year

Both the wealth and the income of the United States are definitely increasing altho of course they are far below 1929 levels. Incidentally, these current increases are real and not merely money increases, since the price level last year was lower than in 1932.

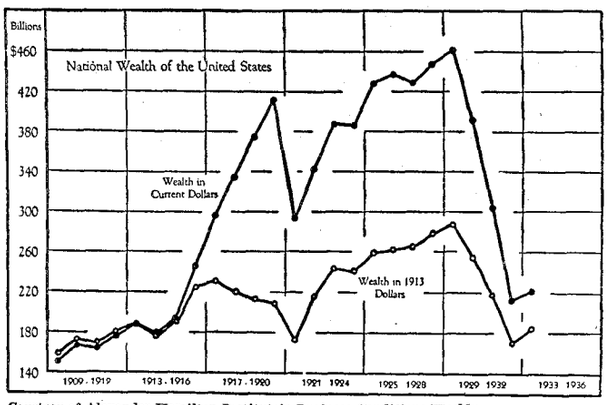
The National Industrial Conference Board has estimated that the national income of the United States rose from $38,300,000,000 in 1932, the low for the depression, to $39,800,000,000 in 1933. At this, however, the national income was still less than half the high record of $83,000,000,000 in 1929.



Courtesy of Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*

Trend of National Income Since 1909

It is expected that the gain in 1933 will be extended to 1934 and that the income of the United States this year may rise to $46,600,000,000. The Alexander Hamilton Institute presents a chart herewith reproduced showing the trend of the national income since 1909 on the basis of current dollars and also on the basis of 1913 dollars, which eliminates effect of price changes.



Courtesy of Alexander Hamilton Institute's *Business Conditions Weekly*

Trend of National Wealth Since 1909

There has been no official census estimate of the national wealth of the United States since 1922. Private estimates put the wealth in 1929 from $362,000,000,000 to $450,000,000,000. Bearing in mind earlier census calculations the Alexander Hamilton Institute thinks that it is reasonably correct to figure the national income at 18 per cent. of the wealth in any given year. On this basis it appears that the national wealth of the United States declined from a record high of $461,000,000,000 in 1929 to $213,000,000,000 in 1932 with a slight recovery in 1933 to $221,000,000,000.

This gain incidentally—like the one in income—is an increase in real wealth since prices were lower in 1933 than in 1932. The accompanying chart shows the trend in both current dollars and 1913 dollars.

The news of the increase in national income sounds almost like "Happy Days" again to *The Wall Street Journal;* the existence of an upward curve is something on which more confident hopes for the future can be based. But it advises care in legislation affecting industries which now need access to the capital market in order to go on producing wealth.

Accepting the Check Tax

When the Federal tax was laid on bank checks there was a general outcry, especially in banking circles, that it was an unmitigated nuisance. But as time went on, even bankers found that it was not so bad after all.

For one thing, as the New York *Herald Tribune* reported, "the tax has driven many checking accounts out of existence, saving much bookkeeping and bother," altho the gain has been partly offset by the additional bookkeeping made necessary by the tax. The fear that large corporations would evade the tax by making personal drafts on themselves has proved groundless. A few bank customers have resorted to counter receipts, but even small companies have not abandoned check wage payments for cash to the extent feared. Apparently they would rather pay the two cents on each check rather than run the risk of robbery or other hazard.

In the last year, the volume of checks has decreased by about 30 per cent. But this would seem to be due less to the tax than to the banking holiday and other things. At any rate, government receipts from this tax are running at about half of the $90,000,000 annually which was expected.

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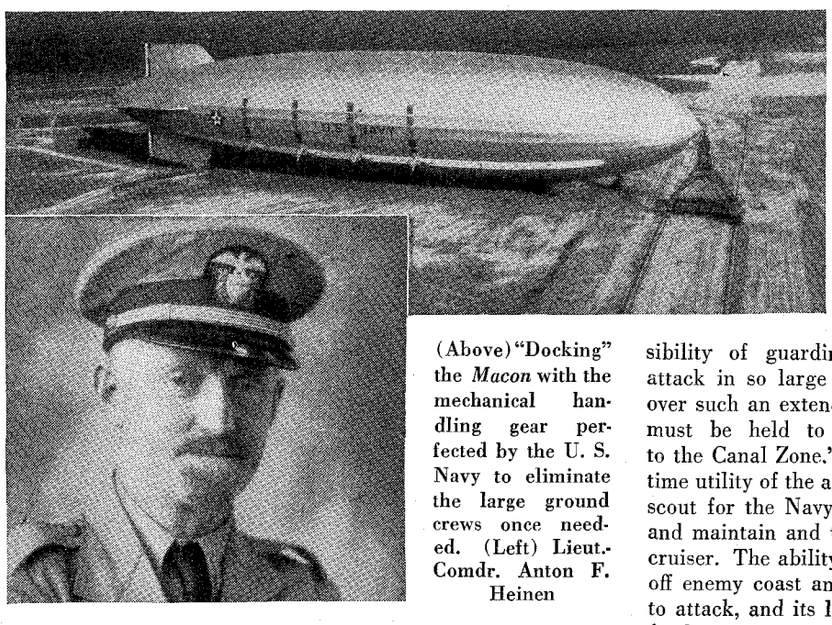
The Future of the Air-Ship Revived

On the Anniversary of the Akron *Crash, Air-Ship Defenders Still Maintain That Lighter-Than-Air Craft Are the Safest Medium of Transportation Known To-day*

ONE year ago this week, the *Akron* crashed in a violent storm off the coast of New Jersey. The non-rigid blimp *J-3* plunged into the sea in the search for *Akron* survivors and added two more lives to the list of victims of lighter-than-air craft. The crash of the *Shenandoah* was recalled, and the blazing end of England's *R-101*. Before the promptly ordered official investigations could conduct fair trial, hasty press and public had condemned air-ships. It is a significant fact that the verdict of the Joint Congressional investigation, as expressed in Col. Henry Breckinridge's official report, recommended that "the Navy continue in the maintenance, development, and operation of air-ships." All save two of the investigating committee, a hostile jury at first, came out of that investigation as strong advocates of lighter-than-air craft.



(Above) "Docking" the *Macon* with the mechanical handling gear perfected by the U. S. Navy to eliminate the large ground crews once needed. (Left) Lieut.-Comdr. Anton F. Heinen

The Champion

Air-ships gained a real champion right after the *Shenandoah* crashed when Capt. Anton Heinen, former German officer during the war, rose to their defense. Bald, bristling sandy Van-Dyked, Captain Heinen gained a right to his opinions from his work in organizing the training service for German Army and Navy Zeppelin crews during the war. Again, after the *Akron* crashed, he rose to the defense of air-ships. Someone must have heard and believed, for former Captain Heinen is now Lieutenant-Commander Heinen, U.S.N.R. Last week at the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, he improved upon a request for an interview.

"I am supposed to be prejudiced; nobody would believe what I tell you," he said. "Suppose we go in and answer your questions before Commander Kenworthy." Commander Kenworthy is the "skipper" of the station, and with him were Lieut.-Comdr. T. G. W. Settle, of stratosphere fame, and other station officers. The old *Los Angeles* was moored in the hangar within fifty feet of these men as a perfect example of the reason that the uninitiated insist that there is no future for air-ships—the fabric covering her looks no heavier than a tablecloth, flimsy as a kid's kite.

"Flimsy, you say?" Lieutenant-Commander Heinen laughed and told the story of the storm-flight of the *Shenandoah*—of how a gale tore her away from the mooring mast at Lakehurst, left her whole nose hanging on the mast. Lieutenant-Commander Heinen piloted the wrecked ship out of the storm center and brought her safely back.

"To groundlings and as recounted in the newspapers," said Lieutenant-Commander Heinen, "we had been 'battling the storm,' but in fact there had been no such 'battle.' The speed of the air over the ground—the storm—is for an air-ship merely a navigational problem and never a question of structural safety. The gales that tear sails from ships are no gales at all to an air-ship, a free balloon in its own element. Perhaps this will demonstrate the scientific principle that protects us: The flag that drapes from the basket of a free balloon will hang unruffled *vertically downward* in an 80 mile gale!"

It was pointed out that it is "economically impossible to build and maintain a scouting fleet of surface craft, cruisers in the Navy, to approach the possibility of guarding against a surprize attack in so large an area as the Pacific over such an extended coast as that which must be held to stretch from Tacoma to the Canal Zone." Therein lies the war-time utility of the air-ship—as a long range scout for the Navy that is cheap to build and maintain and three times as fast as a cruiser. The ability of an air-ship to hover off enemy coast and await an opportunity to attack, and its long cruising range that facilitates surprize attacks will always make the airship a potentially dangerous offensive weapon. But as both Commander Kenworthy and Lieutenant-Commander Settle point out, the air-ship is primarily a defensive weapon—in guarding harbor entrances against mine layers and submarines, in protecting transports and shipping, and as a scout. Lieutenant-Commander Heinen testifies that the German submarine commanders had more wholesome respect for the efficient British blimp patrol than for any other form of submarine defense developed during the war.

Air-Ship Still Curiosity

But in America, the man who flies in the *Macon* or any other air-ship is still something of a hero. Mail planes scoot across the sky along a dozen routes. Farmers and their children along the route never look up from their work as the planes roar over their heads. But watch people rush to the windows and crane their necks when the *Graf* or the *Macon* flies over civilized, sophisticated New York City. Dirigibles are still news. That news value would be worth a million dollars in advertising for commercial lines in America. And yet as Commander Kenworthy recalled: "The *Graf Zeppelin* regularly plying between Germany and South America and never but once as much as an hour behind schedule, flies over Brazilian jungle country, and the natives, superstitious savages who have never heard of air-mail, go right on with their whittling or sewing or whatever they happen to be doing. Air-ships are routine to these ignorant savages."

The Defense States Its Case:

Since the first *commercial* air-ship was flown in 1911, five commercial air-ships have flown 12,000,000 passenger miles without a single injury to passengers—a one hundred per-cent. safety record for *commercial* lighter-than-air craft. The old, outmoded *Graf Zeppelin* has maintained her operating schedule between Germany and South America within the hour on fifty-three Atlantic crossings and has been as much as twelve hours ahead of schedule.

A two and a half million dollar air-ship operating as a Navy scout can cover three times the area possible for an eleven million dollar cruiser carrying a crew only fifteen per cent. of that of the cruiser.

An air-ship is less subject to delay, discomfort, or damage by storms than any other existing medium of transportation known to-day.

The still unbroken record for a non-stop long distance flight for any type of aircraft was made by a German air-ship that flew 4225 miles in ninety-five hours carrying fourteen tons of freight back in 1917.

A properly organized commercial air-ship can operate at two cents per passenger mile between New York City and Buenos Aires, discharging mail and passengers en route with contact planes developed by the Navy, in fourteen days less time than the fastest steamer and three days less than present air-plane service over the same route.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

A Drive Against Pear Salad

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Are all red-blooded Americans gone? Is masculinity dead? Have we definitely and forever forfeited our right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?

Well, then, what are we going to do about the issue of pear salad? Pear salad and all the other insipid, patience-wrecking, nerve-shredding dishes that are being served daily in millions of restaurants, hotels and homes, undermining our family life, jumping the divorce rate, sapping the vitality of the nation? What, I repeat, are we going to do about it?

Here in New York City a little band of patriots is forming the American Association for the Eradication of Dishes Unfit for Human Consumption, whose purpose it will be to rally the gastronomic Old Guard of the country to fight the insidious and fast-growing menace of table concoctions that have no proper place in civilization.

Don't think that we are intolerant. Except for pear salad, which every right-thinking American recognizes must be eradicated at the earliest possible moment, we have as yet placed no other dishes on our black list. This because we believe in majority rule. A poll of the nation will decide what shall and shall not be blacklisted.

The first vote, after organization is completed, will be on parsnips. If parsnips win—the thought brings a shudder!—parsnips will continue to be served when and where wanted. But if parsnips lose, as soon as the celebration is over, legislation will be sought making it a felony to plant, cultivate, harvest, transport, cook, serve or eat, anywhere within the United States, the territorial possessions thereof or the twelve-mile limit, the European herb whose Latin name is *pastinaca sativa*—parsnip to you.

Other inevitable candidates for extermination, in the writer's opinion, are tapioca pudding, turnips, spinach, carrots, custards of all kinds, veal croquets and smoked tenderloin and all its derivatives.

Some of these may, of course, survive a vote. But any citizen of the United States is privileged to nominate a dish for extinction and, as aforesaid, the majority will decide. Chiefly, the drive will be directed against all the frilly, silly misuses of good food foisted upon us by misguided housewives, hysterical tearoom proprietors, thoughtless chefs and well-meaning but culpable home economics experts.

Here, Americans, is your last chance. All you who have suffered, organize and fight! Strike off the shackles that hold you. Raise your voices in protest. And do it now—or forever eat pear salad.

JOHN B. MUDD.

New York City.

Where Will the Money Come From?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—"Money Policy Still Experiment." This title appeared in a recent issue of THE DIGEST, and the article was intensely interesting.

As reemployment manager I am repeatedly asked the question, "How are we ever going to pay this money back, for all the work done by and through the C.W.A. and other Federal organizations?" I am not able to answer these questions, but would like to give some satisfaction—so I usually answer, "By collecting inheritance, corporation, income and other forms of taxation." The average man is very much interested in this question.

Can you give me an encouraging answer?

J. P. PERRY,
Manager, Reemployment Office.

Hartford, N. C.

Postal Workers as Infantrymen

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—It seems to me that the President has received an unnecessary amount of criticism for his cancellation of the air mail contracts and having the army planes carry the mail. If the Army air force is deficient either in planes or training, it is far better to find it out before we go to war.

If the postal service is so efficient in the air, perhaps it would be equally efficient on the ground. Think what wonderful infantrymen the post-men would make—they are well trained in hiking, they know how to carry a load, and even their uniforms would do in a pinch. Let us have a contest between them and a picked regiment of infantry.

Perhaps the postmaster-general should be called general. It might be a good idea to give all the men in the postal service commissions—for example, the postmaster of a large city would be a major general—of a medium-size city, a colonel—of a town, a captain—the postmen would be non-coms.

Yours for a better army and postal service.

Bradenton, Fla. M. M. HARRISON.

Can Not "Resign" Citizenship in War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of March 17, 1934, Mr. George W. Lee asked: "In case of war could a conscientious objector divest himself of citizenship by sending a letter of resignation to the Secretary of State?" Act of March 2, 1907, relating to expatriation of citizens provides, that no American citizen shall be allowed to expatriate himself when this country is at war. (34 Stat. 1229; U. S. C, t. 8, sec. 17.)

Cleveland, Ohio. MARIO VENTURA,
U. S. Naturalization Examiner.

Criticism of the New Deal

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I also resent your subservient attitude toward the New Deal. Book publishers say there is a market now for books critical to the New Deal, and that the market for praise is dead. I am surprized that THE LITERARY DIGEST doesn't wake up.

Boston, Mass. MRS. JOHN HUDSON.

Befuddled
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

For a Moving Picture Poll

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I wish to add my request for a poll on the movies. Give the people an opportunity to say whether they prefer clean movies to sophisticated filth.

HARVEY MILLS.

High Point, N. C.

A Tribute to Comic Strip Artists

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Art Jenkins's article is the first I've ever seen proclaiming the heretofore derided comic-strip. So far, every item on cartoons has been to denounce them and the fellows who take the time and patience to produce them, when the truth of the matter is the cartoon is the best reading material, with very, very few exceptions, that can be found in your sheets of to-day.

A cartoonist's job is harder than digging ditches, and it must be rather heartening, to say the least, for the profession to find the people are finally hailing their efforts. A cartoonist works all the time, and as the wise-acres used to say of a woman—truly, a cartoonist's work "is never done." A pictorial humorist is forever studying human nature, and human nature is one of the most complicated and greatest studies on earth—and that's why one sees so few people looking into the study. The human-interest strip will never fade, but will survive all your racketeering, gangster stuff, murderers, nudist colonies, and suggestive mush. A cartoonist is not only a cartoonist, but a student of philosophy and psychology—and if more people studied psychology this old world would be a far better place to live in.

Laughter is the saving grace of humanity, and the man gifted with the faculty of making people laugh and forget the sordidness of life and be happy with their comic-characters, is a boon to humanity.

Every now and then some well-learned college professor asserts that the comics are nothing but trash, poorest thing a child can look at. Every few years this professor comes to the front with the statement that the cartoonist is slated to fade into oblivion within a few short years. These critics are no doubt biting their nails in alarm at the growth of the cartoon, and they will probably gnaw them to the quick when we tell them that the United States has yet to reach the peak in production of cartoons.

Always a hound for statistics, it is my contention that if all the comic strips were placed end to end, the first one would blow away before you even got the third in place.

STEPHEN C. J. WOLF.

Fremont, Ohio.

White Collar Workers of America

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your March 3 issue you printed a letter from me about organizing the White Collar Workers of America. I received many letters from your readers asking for more information.

The address of the organizer is J. D. Wilson, 110 West Peachtree Place, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia. The organization is legally chartered as the White Collar Workers of America. State organizations are in progress in thirteen states at this writing, dues will be two dollars yearly, members will be from the white-collar ranks—doctors, lawyers, teachers, students, salesmen, office workers, small independent business men.

Aims to the organization are:

Better working conditions for these people, including better salaries and hours. The sponsoring of legislation that will better its members and society generally.

Miami, Fla. A. WM. MORRISON.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Taking the Joy Out of Life.—All the things I really like to do are either immoral, illegal or fattening.—*Alexander Woollcott quoted by The Christian Register.*

Co-Ed's Dream.—"Does that Prof like you?"

"Oh, he must. At least every paper he hands back to me is covered with kiss marks."—*Widow.*

Bitter Aftermath.—A wife who was spanked because the coffee boiled over has sued for divorce. Let no wag inquire what the grounds were.—*New York Sun.*

Tonic Stimulant. — EVA — "Did you enjoy your ride last evening with that young doctor?"

ELSIE—"Indeed I did. He has a most charming roadside manner."—*Boston Transcript.*

Siren White Elephant. — "Yes," said the young wife, proudly, "father always gives something expensive when he makes presents."

"So I discovered when he gave you away," rejoined the young husband.—*Epworth Herald.*

What Price Curate and Cutie?—"Yes," prattled the elderly lady, "that is the Duke and Duchess; the couple behind them are the Mayor and Mayoress, and those on the right are the Vicar and the—er—Vixen."—*London Times.*

One of the Supporting Cast. — The lawyer was rehearsing the beautiful actress as to her appearance in the divorce court. She listened with mild interest and finally asked a question.

"Who plays the part of the judge?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Spring Song.—

I haven't got the rheumatiz
I haven't got the grippe,
I haven't got the whooping cough,
No doctor's dope I sip.
But I must stay in bed all day
I dare not stir a stump,
They've taken all my underclothes
To wrap around the pump.

—*Albany Evening News.*

Victim Also Present.—Replying to a distressed correspondent, Emily Post says it is customary for the bride's family to send wedding invitations not only to the bridegroom's parents, but also to the bridegroom himself. In case the bridegroom is the least bit forgetful, we suppose it would be well for a business-like bride to confirm the invitation with a personal letter a day or so before the event, too.

We don't recall that anyone sent us an invitation to our wedding, but we do remember being there.—*Kansas City Star.*

Deserves to Lose an Ear.—Our idea of the meanest guy in the world is the guy who was deaf and never told his barber.—*Log.*

Perfect Egoist.—"Lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

"Your lips?"

"No, my liquor."—*Awgwan.*

"I'm in love with you, nurse. I don't want to get well!"
"Sh! If the doctor hears you, you *won't!* He's in love with me, too!"

Stop Your Tickling.—Model A, classy sport roadster. Humorous accessories.—*Pasadena paper.*

What, Another?—Miss Hepburn was chosen for her performance in "Morning Glory" and Laughton for his work in "The Private Wife of Henry VIII."—*New Haven paper.*

Doubling in Brass.—Cuttem, the barber, was talking of a man who had joined his shave and haircut club at so much a week. "That chap McMean has a marvelous growth—comes in twice a day for a shave, and every few days for a haircut.

Cuttem went up in the air when the other informed him, "Why, there are two McMeans—Angus and Donald—and they are twins."—*Times of India.*

Pants Pressed?—"Have you ever appeared as a witness before?"

"Yes, your honor."

"In what suit?"

"My blue serge."—*Boston Transcript.*

Getting Junior's Number.—PROUD FATHER (to bank manager)—"I want to see you about opening an account for the new arrival at our house. How shall we distinguish it from mine?"

MANAGER—"Suppose we call it the Fresh Heir Fund?"—*Montreal Star.*

Quick, a Good Rope!—The club bore was telling for the twentieth time about his trip to India and what he saw there.

"You can believe what you like," he said, "but I can tell you some of those fakirs can throw a rope into the air, then climb up it themselves and completely disappear."

After a short silence a member inquired with a yawn, "Can you by any chance do the trick yourself?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Almost All the Virtues.—Hodge, 113—Near Delaware, attractive warm, single, gentleman; reasonable.—*Buffalo paper.*

"Make Me Over, Mother April." — Swaps of all kinds. Sedan and Underwood typewriter for trout rods, fishing equipment, umbrella tent.—*San Diego paper.*

Lese Majeste.—

PAVING MATTER
HEARD TUESDAY
BY CITY FATHEDS

—*Natchez paper.*

Smart and So Snug! — Looking very smart in a long mink coat and very fit after their trek around the world, the Charles G. Norrisses came back home yesterday.—*San Francisco paper.*

Pass the Cleaver.—Phyllis B— arrived in San Francisco after a six-weeks' sea voyage from Antwerp. Her plans are to secure a bungalow and half a Chinaman, and to remain in California until it stops being winter along the Atlantic seaboard.—*Boston paper.*

Try Butterflies. — Hemlines of skirts, often slit for night wear and finished with pleated insects by day, make a neat line of prime importance.—*Cleveland paper.*

The Needle, Watson!—

COURT CONTINUES
POISONING COUNT

—*Syracuse paper.*

One on Old John B.—"The Drunkard," P. T. Barnum's old-time melodrama on the evils of John Barrymore, will be brought back.—*Cleveland paper.*

Might Be Called a Gourmand.—R—has lived all over the states as well as in Hawaii. A football fan and somewhat of an epicurean, he has cooked and served as many as a dozen guests at one time in his Embassy apt.—*Tampa paper.*

Woman's Work Is Never Done.—Women have been going to the A— concern which is famous for its fishlines and getting odds and ends of twins which they crochet into bedspreads. The twins is hard and tough and easy to handle.—*Providence paper.*

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